Second Series, Vol. XLI—No. 31. Monday, March 21, 1960.
Chaitra 1, 1882 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

(Vol. XLI contains Nos. 31—40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

nP. (INLAND) THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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GMGIPND—LS-II—58 (Ai)LSD—16-4-60—950.

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 21, 1960/Chaitra 1, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhakt Darshan. Absent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Question No. 959.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: No. 959.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Sir, the original question was in Hindi. Shall I reply in Hindi or in English?

Mr. Speaker: As you please.

Some Hon. Members: Both.

प्रत्यक्ष कर प्रशासन जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट

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*६५६. श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री तंगामणि :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :
श्री मधुसूदन राव :
श्री सूपकार :
श्री प्रेम राज :
श्री पद्म देव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री १४ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८६५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्यक्ष कर प्रशासन जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उस पर कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय होने की आशा है ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख). समिति की रिपोर्ट ३० नवम्बर को मिली थी । यह काफी बड़ी है और इसमें प्रशासनिक (एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव) मामलों के सम्बन्ध में और साथ ही प्रत्यक्ष करों यानी डाइरेक्ट टैक्सों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले कानून में संशोधन करने के बारे में बहुत सी सिफारिशें हैं । सरकार अभी इन सिफारिशों पर विचार कर रही है और आशा है कि समिति की कुछ बड़ी बड़ी सिफारिशों के बारे में जल्दी ही अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिये जायेंगे ।

[(a) and (b). The Committee's report was received on the 30th November, 1959. The Report is a comprehensive document containing many recommendations on administrative matters as well as for amendment of law relating to Direct Taxes. The recommendations are still under Government's examination and it is hoped that final decisions on some of the more important recommendations made by the Committee will be taken in the near future.]

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question on 14th December, the hon. Deputy Minister replied in Hindi that the report was being considered and as soon as the Government was able to take a decision on

certain important recommendations, it would be laid on the Table of the House. May I know when this report is likely to be laid on the Table of the House and what positive hindrance is there in considering the entire report?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The report was very voluminous and the recommendations had a lot of implications. All these were to be considered. Very soon the recommendations will be made available to the Members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that some capitalist organisations are exerting much pressure on the Government not to accept this report?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I do not know of any such pressure.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There has been a Press statement to that effect.

Shri Morarji Desai: The statements are no pressure on me; they may be on you..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: When a question is asked and the hon. Minister refutes an allegation, what is the good pursuing that?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that there were two types of recommendations in the report—major and minor. On which of the major recommendations do the Government propose to take immediate action and announce their decision?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of announcing immediately any decision. There are 350 recommendations and they take sometime for sifting and going into them. As soon as we come to a conclusion, we shall take action.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister just now said that the committee had made many important suggestions regarding the elimination of tax evasion and minimising inconvenience to the assessees. In view of this fact, may I know whether the Government think it advisable to take the opinion of the House before taking any final decision?

Shri Morarji Desai: Then it will be postponed for several months, or, perhaps a year or more than that.

Shri Supakar: May I know if any assessment has been made if any extra expenditure will have to be incurred for implementing all the recommendations of the committee?

Shri Morarji Desai: No, Sir.

श्री हेम राज : अभी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने कहा है कि उसमें दो किस्म की रिकोमेंडेशंस हैं, एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव और दूसरी कानून बनाने के बारे में । जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव प्रोपोजल्स हैं उनके बारे में कोई हिदायतें अपने आफिसर्स को आपने दे दी हैं ताकि टैक्सों की जो वसूली है, वह अच्छी तरह हो सके ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : तुरन्त कर दी जायंगी, जब इसके ऊपर विचार खत्म कर लिया जाएगा ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know whether the Government propose to come forward with amending legislation in respect of recommendations they would like to accept, in this session of the House?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes, Sir, but not in this session. We shall bring forward an amending Bill.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Government will take into consideration the dissenting note by one of its Members, Mr. Gopaldas Kapadia, while finalising the recommendations?

Shri Morarji Desai: For whatever it is worth.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One of the recommendations was the formation of a committee—direct taxes advisory committee—at the Central and the regional level. Since this recommendation does not involve any deep consideration, may I know whether

the Government would come to a decision on this?

Shri Morarji Desai: It may not require any consideration by the hon. Member but it does require consideration by the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I take exception to this. If he is in anger should he come to Parliament at all?

Shri Morarji Desai: I am not in anger at all..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister has said that there are more than 350 and odd recommendations. They are of serious consequences and a Bill has to be placed before this House. Therefore, some time has to be taken. The hon. Member elicited some information and the hon. Minister has said that they are considering the matter.... (*Interruptions*). Order, order. Shri Supakar.

Shri Supakar: Since one of the most important recommendations is the publication of the names of the defaulting members, will the Government consider the desirability of bringing forward an amendment about this before legislating on other aspects?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The amendment will certainly take into consideration this aspect.

Mr. Speaker: It will be a consolidated amendment.

Imbalance in Production of Petroleum Products

\+

*960. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1010 on the 17th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered further steps to be taken to remedy the imbalance of surplus in Motor Spirit and deficiency in other products; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Several measures had already been taken to reduce the current imbalance between consumption/production of Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel Oil. The production of Motor Spirit has been minimised, and the deficit products like H.S.D. are being produced as much as possible in the existing oil refineries as technical limitations permit. Reduction in the minimum flash point requirements of H.S.D. (from 150o F to 131oF) has been authorised to enable the refineries to further increase the production of H.S.D. at the expense of Motor Spirit. The pattern of production in the public sector refineries is being so designed as to have the maximum production of the middle distillates like Kerosene and H.S.D.

2. The budget proposals for 1960-61 also include an additional levy of 25 nP per Imperial Gallon of Excise/Customs duty on H.S.D. Oil, with a view to further reduce the existing price/tax advantage in favour of that Oil and thus arrest its growing consumption. As a result, the current total Central duty on H.S.D. oil compares as under with that of Motor Spirit.

	Duty per Imperial Gallon
H.S.D. Oil	Rs. 1·40
Motor Spirit	Rs. 1·48

3. Government have recently constituted a high-level Committee to advise on problems of common interest concerning petroleum products and, in

particular, the problems pertaining to patterns of production, demand, supply, consumption, etc. of these products; the imbalance problem is also being examined by that Committee.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In this statement I find that several measures had already been taken to reduce the current imbalance between consumption and production of motor spirit and high speed diesel oil. May I know to what extent this imbalance has been reduced due to these measures taken?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The pattern of consumption indicates that the increase in the consumption of diesel oil is going to be maintained. So far as the consumption of motor spirit is concerned, we are trying to increase its consumption but I am afraid the present consumption trends of motor spirit are that at best it will remain at the same level while high speed diesel oil consumption is likely to go up.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the existing foreign oil and petroleum companies have done anything in this matter?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. We have taken certain technological measures and some fiscal measures as a result of which the quantity of high speed diesel manufactured in the country has increased. For instance, in 1958-59, an increase in the production of high speed diesel has been registered from 747,000 to 935,000 tons. We hope to take certain other measures which will result in further increases in production of high speed diesel oil.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What were the production figures of motor spirit and high speed diesel oil for the last year and how far this imbalance has been reduced during the current year? Who are the persons who have been asked to go into the matter?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Last year production of high speed diesel increased and the production of motor spirit decreased. As I said, we are taking certain technological measures and are advising the oil refineries to reduce the production of motor spirit and increase the production of high speed diesel. They have accepted the suggestions. So far as figures of 1958-59 are concerned, I have already given them to the House.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know whether Government would consider the desirability of reducing the duty per imperial gallon of motor spirit, in view of the fact that the consumption is rather low?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The hon. Member is already aware of the fact that we have increased the taxation on high speed diesel oil. So far as reductions are concerned, that is a matter for the Finance Ministry to consider.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि स्पिरिट और आयल की खपत—कनजम्प्शन मुल्क में क्या होती है ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : मैंने अभी बताया है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : वह तो प्रोडक्शन के बारे में बताया है ।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : पिछले छः सालों में मोटर स्पिरिट का कनजम्प्शन ७६६ हजार से ७६७ हजार हो गया है, यानी कुछ थोड़ा सा घट गया है । हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल का कनजम्प्शन ३४५ हजार से १०४५ हजार टन हो गया है, यानी तिगुना बढ़ गया है । हाई स्पीड डीजल आयल का कनजम्प्शन तो बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ता जा रहा है ।

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is any proposal from the Burmah-Shell Refinery for the expansion of its refinery?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir, there have been certain proposals from the oil refineries, especially the Burmah-

Shell Refinery, to increase the capacity.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Instead of taking fiscal measures for reducing consumption, why not take some technological device to increase the production of diesel oil, which would mean a change in the pattern of the present refineries?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is what I have said in the statement. If the hon. Member refers to the statement, the first part of the statement clearly says that the production of motor spirit has been minimised owing to certain device adopted for reducing the minimum flash point requirement of H.S.D. oil. This technological device has enabled the reduction of production of motor spirit and increased the production of H.S.D. oil.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the high-level committee appointed to examine the problems of common interest will apply to oil production in the private sector also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir.

Shri Damani: As far as high speed diesel oil is concerned, may I know by what time we would be self-sufficient to meet the requirements of the country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If we produce crude oil in our own country, then I am hopeful that we shall become self-sufficient so far as H.S.D. is concerned.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What is the composition of the high-level committee, and may I know whether it has started functioning?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This committee consists of members from the private refineries and government representatives. The Minister of Mines and Oil is the Chairman of the Committee.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know to what extent there has been reduction in the production of motor spirit as a result of the technological changes made?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This device has resulted in a certain reduction in the production of motor spirit, but I have not got the figure as to how much it has been actually reduced.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Not even in percentages?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am afraid, I will require notice to answer that question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the pattern of production in the oil refineries at Barauni and Gauhati has been determined; if so, what is that pattern?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The pattern of production which has now been agreed upon will take care of this fact that the production of motor spirit should be controlled as far as possible and H.S.D. is produced to its maximum capacity.

Polytechnic for Women

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*961. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a polytechnic for women;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been finalised; and

(c) where this will be set up?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). On a reference by the Chief Minister of Mysore for the establishment of separate Polytechnics for women, the Ministry has undertaken an examination of details of technical institutions for women with special reference to subjects of study and level of training etc.

(c) The question of location of the institutions will be decided after a detailed scheme has been formulated.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether this proposal will be finalised during the current financial year?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We propose to do it as quickly as possible, but I cannot give a definite date.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any such proposal has come from any other quarter or from any other State?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It has not come from any other State Government.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Do Government intend to run these polytechnics themselves or give them over to major women's organisations? Has any proposal of that kind come to them; if so, what is the Government's attitude?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Government's attitude towards these polytechnics will be exactly the same as Government's attitude to other polytechnics.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या आप इस प्रकार का एक ही कालेज बनाने का इरादा है या कम से कम दो—एक उत्तर भारत में में और एक दक्षिण भारत में ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, all these are under discussion. It may be, perhaps we will have one in every State, but I cannot say at the moment.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether there is a sufficient number of women students available for these polytechnics for women?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The suggestion is that there are certain types of crafts where women prove rather successful, like radio engineering, draftsmanship, handicraft, dyeing, designing and printing of cloth etc., and there is a demand for technical education of women, rather, I should say, girls who have finished secondary education.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether this proposal has been considered by the All-India Council for Technical Education; if so, what is its opinion?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The hon. Member has not listened to me. I said that this scheme is being formulated. How can the All-India Council consider something which has not been formulated?

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether at least one of the new polytechnic colleges that are going to be opened in the States will be kept separate for women?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That is a suggestion, which I shall keep in view.

Shri Panigrahi: Are not the present polytechnics open for women students; if so, what is the difficulty that the Government finds in setting up a separate polytechnic for women?

Shri Humayun Kabir: At present also the polytechnics are open to girl students and young women and Government have no difficulty in the matter, but if there is a demand for a separate polytechnic for girls Government see no objection to that either.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

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*964 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri R. C. Majhi:** }

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the construction of a building for Indian Council for Cultural Relations at New Delhi has proceeded so far; and

(b) whether offices of any other department will be located there?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The construction of the main building is almost complete and

it is expected it will be ready for use by the end of May, 1960.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: We were told that Rs. 3,85,000 was provided for it. May I know whether any extra amount will be necessary?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think the hon. Member's information is not correct. The first phase of the building was estimated at Rs. 8·20 lakhs of which Rs. 7·20 lakhs was provided.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the report given to us during the last Budget Session, Report for 1958-59, it is said that Rs. 3,85,000 has been provided for this building.

Shri Humayun Kabir: That was in 1958-59, as the hon. Member himself has said.

Prayers in Ajanta and Ellora Caves

*967. **Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreigners who visit Ajanta and Ellora in Bombay State are allowed to have their prayers and light the candles inside the caves before the Buddha;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Buddhists are prosecuted if they have their prayers inside the caves and light the candles;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have declared by beat of drums in the villages round about the said caves, that the Indian Buddhists will not be allowed to have their prayers inside the caves; and

(d) if so, why this invidious distinction has been observed?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir. Nobody, whether an Indian or a non-Indian, is allowed to say prayers and light candles inside the caves.

(b) Everybody, irrespective of nationality, is prosecuted if found violating the rules that are in force.

(c) No, Sir. It has not been announced that Indian Buddhists alone will not be allowed to say their prayers, etc., inside the caves. What has been announced by Government is that no one should try to establish worship at these monuments.

Revival of worship in protected monuments which were not in religious use at the time of protection, is not allowed; and any one, whether Indian or non-Indian, who acts in contravention of this, is liable to be prosecuted, irrespective of his or her nationality.

(d) Does not a.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know what wrong the Buddhist round about Ellora and Ajanta caves had done which made the Government to prosecute them?

Dr. M. M. Das: They violated the rules which were laid down under the Ancient Monuments Act by trying to establish worship in the caves where no worship could be done.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the rule which had been disobeyed by these Buddhists as stated by the hon. Deputy Minister?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The rules are very clear on this subject. It is prescribed that except where religious worship has been customary, they are not permitted to worship in any case. This rule has been in force almost ever since the department of archaeology has been functioning. An exception was made only at the time of the 2,500th anniversary—the Buddha Jayanti—for a period of one week in May and then for a period of 11 to 15 days, from 29th November to 12th December, 1956. Apart from this, this is never permitted, and that applies not only to the Buddhist monuments but to the Hindu monuments, the

Muslim monuments, indeed all monuments.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Are the Government aware that when the Dalai Lama visited Ajanta and Ellora caves, he was provided with candles for the worship and allowed to light them and pray in the caves and, if so, what were the rules?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In 1956 anyone who came within that period was allowed.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Recently, four or five months back.

Shri Humayun Kabir: If it was done, it probably should not have been done.

Shri P. R. Patel: The hon. Minister has said that there is restriction in this matter of lighting candles and offering prayers. May I know the reasons for this?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The reasons are very clear. If a protected monument becomes also a place of active religious worship, then, once it becomes a place of worship, you cannot make any restriction for any person who may come and worship that at different times. Both protection and conservation suffer. Recently, there was a case in Karla when the hon. Finance Minister was the Chief Minister of Bombay. I had to request his assistance in stopping this kind of thing at Karla when, not neo-Buddhists but some Hindus were also trying to revise the practice of worship at that place which was not customary worship. And the same thing applies to Muslims and other monuments.

Polytechnic Institute, Agartala

***969. Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to increase the intake in the Polytechnic Institute, Agartala, Tripura, has been implemented; and

(b) if not, when it is going to be implemented?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). According to a report received from the Tripura Administration, the admissions to the Agartala Polytechnic will be increased to 120 students in July, 1962 after the necessary instructional facilities have been provided.

गणतंत्र दिवस के निमंत्रण-पत्र

*९७० श्री विभूति मिश्र :
\+
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
\+
श्री राम गरीब :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय ने कोई सिद्धान्त बनाये हैं जिनके आधार पर विभिन्न व्यक्तियों को १५ अगस्त और २६ जनवरी के उत्सवों के लिये निमंत्रण-पत्र भेजे जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे सिद्धान्त क्या हैं ; और

(ग) ये निमंत्रण-पत्र किस अधिकारी की सिफारिश पर दिये जाते हैं ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). Subject to the limitation of available seats, the aim is to extend invitations to as many persons as possible from different categories of our population; preference is normally given to persons visiting the Capital from abroad or from outside Delhi. A Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Defence coordinates the arrangements connected with the Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations including the issue of invitations.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मूल प्रश्न हिन्दी में है तो क्या इसका उत्तर हिन्दी में हमें मिलने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त होगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : अगर आप हिन्दी में चाहते हैं तो मैं उसे पढ़ कर सुनाये देता हूं ।

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० डे० मालवीय) : (क) से (ग). अभिप्राय यह रहता है, कि प्राप्य सीटों के अनुरूप, अपनी जनता की विभिन्न श्रेणियों से, जितना हो सके, अधिक से अधिक लोगों को निमंत्रित किया जाये ; विदेश अथवा दिल्ली के बाहर से राजधानी में आए लोगों को तरजीह दी जाती है । मंत्रालय के एक संयुक्त सचिव गणतन्त्र दिवस और स्वतन्त्रता दिवस के समारोहों की व्यवस्था की, निमन्त्रणों सहित, देख रेख करते हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो निमन्त्रण-पत्र भेजे जाते हैं वह डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से निकाले जाते हैं तो वहां डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री में किसी को निमन्त्रण पर जाना पड़े तो वहां पहुंचने में उनको सहूलियत पहुंचाई जाय क्या इसके लिए भी सरकार ने कोई कायदा बनाया है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि माननीय सदस्य यह डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री में पहुंचने के वास्ते क्या पूछ रहे हैं ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अब डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री साउथ ब्लाक में है और वहां जाने में कठिनाई होती है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जो कठिनाई किसी और मंत्रालय में होती है वह वहां भी होती है और संभव है वहां पर किसी कदर अधिक होती हो क्योंकि वह डिफेंस है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : स्वतंत्रता दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में किसी को निमन्त्रण के लिए जाना पड़े तो उसको कठिनाई हो । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने २६ जनवरी को जो स्वतंत्रता दिवस का बिगुल बजाया था तो उसके वास्ते कार्ड लेने में कठिनाई पड़ती है तो क्या उसके वास्ते कोई हल निकालने के लिये सोचा जा रहा है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वे चाहते क्या हैं । अब यह जो निमन्त्रण-पत्र छापे जाते हैं तो वे अधिक तर बाहरी आदमियों को और कुछ मुकर्ररा लोगों को जैसे कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स आदि हैं उनको भेजे जाते हैं और खास-खास दिल्ली के नागरिकों को भेजे जाते हैं । अब हमारी कठिनाई यह है कि वहां पर इतनी जगह सुलभ नहीं है कि हम और अधिक संख्या में लोगों को वहां के लिये निमन्त्रित कर सकें । वहां पर जगह ही नहीं है आखिर किया क्या जाये ?

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the number of passes issued this year?

Shri Krishna Menon: There are seats for 33,000 people there, which have been extended from 13,000. That is the total number of seats. They are all by invitations. Out of this, over 10 per cent is given to Members of Parliament and their guests, etc.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई : २६ जनवरी के इस गणराज्य समारोह के लिये महिलाओं को कितने पास दिये गये हैं ?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is no break-up of these figures. Usually, it is primarily for the guests, Members of Parliament and their wives and daughters, etc. Normally, it may be estimated that about one-third of the seats are allotted to the rest.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई : माननीय मंत्री मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर हिन्दी में देने की कृपा करें ।

Shri Heda: In other countries the national days are celebrated under the auspices of the Home Ministry and so may I know why a departure has been made in our country? Is there any particular reason for this?

Shri Krishna Menon: This is celebrated under the auspices of the Government.

Kangra Parliamentary Constituency

*971. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kangra Parliamentary Constituency is the largest area constituency in the country;

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government in the last Parliamentary election which was not held along with the Assembly elections; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government propose to hold the Parliamentary and the Assembly elections simultaneously in this constituency in future?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Although from the available material it cannot be stated that the Kangra Parliamentary Constituency is the largest in area, it is certainly one of the constituencies which are large in area.

(b) The expenditure incurred by Government in the last Parliamentary election in Kangra Constituency was Rs. 2,09,720.

(c) Under sections 14(2) and 15(2) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the President or the Governor, as the case may be, shall by one or more notifications published in the Gazette of India or the Official Gazette of the State, on such date or dates as may be recommended by the Election Commission, call upon all parliamentary and assembly constituencies respectively to elect members in accordance with the provisions of the Act and of the rules and orders made thereunder. According to section 30(e) of the above Act, the Election Commission by notification in the Official Gazette, appoints the date before which the election shall be completed. Section 153 enables the Election Commission for reasons which it considers sufficient, to extend the time for the completion of any election. Thus, it will be for the Election Commission to decide at the appropriate time whether it would be possible to hold the Parliamentary and the Assembly elections in the Kangra Parliamentary Constituency simultaneously in future.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know the causes on account of which the parliamentary election was not held along with the Assembly elections in those areas which were away from the snow-bound areas?

Shri Hajarnavis: The reasons are described in the second report of the Chief Election Commissioner, and I might recall chiefly that a part of the parliamentary constituency was snow-bound.

श्री हेम राज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो स्नो बाउंड ऐरिया है उस की आबादी सिर्फ १६ हजार है और बाकी की जो कांस्टीटुऐंसी है उस की १५ लाख के करीब आबादी है तो जो स्नो बाउंड ऐरिया है उसके एलक्शंस् माह अक्तूबर में कर लिये जाया करें ताकि बाकी के जो एलेक्शंस् हैं वह साइमलटेनियस हो सकें ?

श्री हजरनबीस : यह बात एलेक्शन कमिशन के तय करने की है फिर भी अगर पार्लियामेंटरी एलेक्शन एक दफे शुरू हो जायें तो जब तक खास वजह न हो तब तक पोलिंग रोका नहीं जा सकता ।

श्री हेम राज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कांगड़ा कांस्टीट्यएंसी में कितना खर्चा हुआ और उसके मुकाबले में जो बाकी पार्लियामेंटरी कांस्टीटयूऐंसीस हैं उनमें कितना खर्चा हुआ ?

श्री हजरनबीस : कांगड़ा के लिये तो मैंने बता दिया । बाकी की तो इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है ।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : यदि असेम्बली इलेक्शन्स के साथ ही पार्लियामेंटरी इलेक्शन हो जाता तो हजारों रुपये की बचत हो सकती थी, लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया ?

श्री हजरनवीस : यह तो सही है, लेकिन जैसा मैंने बताया, कानून के मुताबिक जब एक दफा प्रैसीडेंट या गवर्नर का रिट निकल जाता है तो जहां तक हो सके वहां तक इलेक्शन करा लिया जाना चाहिए। सिर्फ जो कांस्टीट्यूएंसीज स्नोवाउंड हैं वहां इलेक्शन नहीं कराया जा सकता।

Hindi Numerals

*974. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation or protests have been received from Southern States against the Hindi numerals on milestones and in Government publications; and

(b) if so, where and when the Hindi numerals are resorted to?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: When we have accepted the international form of Indian numerals for all practical purposes according to the Constitution, under article 343, may I know why a departure is made in South India where I have myself seen milestones marked with Hindi numerals? The Constitution says:

> "Provided that the President may by order authorise the use of the Devanagari form of numerals"

for certain purposes. May I know why a departure is made and what are the purposes for which the President has authorised the use of Hindi numerals?

Shri G. B. Pant: No order has been issued by the President for entering the Hindi numerals only on the milestones or in addition to their international numbers. I understand that international numbers are given everywhere in the milestones that adjoin the highways.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: In the Delhi publications of the Union Government, I have found the Hindi numerals have been adopted *in extenso* and not in addition to the international form of numerals. May I know why such *in extenso* use of Hindi numerals is adopted even in Central Government publications?

Mr. Speaker: To the exclusion of international numerals?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Yes, Sir.

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as the use of international numerals is concerned, it is not restricted anywhere. But there are certain publications which are meant for the use of people who would not in any way benefit by the use of international numerals. The committee which went into this matter has suggested that a uniform policy should be adopted in this matter and Hindi numerals may be used for the areas for which Hindi numerals may be more suitable. But that is in addition to the use of English numerals in English publications.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Is it not a fact that the State Government of Madras has made a protest to the Central Government as regards the usage of Hindi numerals in the milestones in South India?

Mr. Speaker: To the exclusion of international numerals?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Yes.

Shri G. B. Pant: I could not follow the question.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Is it not a fact that the Government of Madras has protested against the use of Hindi numerals to the exclusion of international numerals in South India and whether it has been brought to the notice of the Central Government?

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not remember receiving any protest, but if anything has been done, I shall be glad to look into it. That is contrary to the principles that have been laid down.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक दक्षिण भारत का सम्बन्ध है वहां तक तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन जहां तक उत्तर भारत का सम्बन्ध है वहां तक क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि हिन्दी पुस्तकों के साथ, जैसे रेलवे टाइम टेबिल इत्यादि में अंग्रेजी, या जिनको हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंक कहते हैं, अंकों का प्रयोग हुआ तो उस प्रकार की पुस्तकें बिक भी नहीं सकीं, और क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि जहां तक उत्तर भारत का सम्बन्ध है, वहां तक हिन्दी की पुस्तकों में हिन्दी के ही अंकों का प्रयोग हो ?

Shri G. B. Pant: The Committee of Parliament, which submitted almost a unanimous report on this subject, has suggested that there should be a uniform basic policy as regards the use of Devanagari numerals in addition to the international numerals in Hindi publications of the Central Ministry, depending upon the public intended to be addressed and the subject-matter of the publication and that for scientific, technical and technological publications, the international numerals may be regarded as particularly well-suited for common use. This proposal of the committee was made in the presence of the hon. Member and I think was acceptable to him as also to the Members from the South.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : परन्तु माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि इस प्रस्ताव के भी कुछ सदस्य विरुद्ध थे और उन्होंने इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त: मैं नहीं जानता कि कौन से सदस्य विरुद्ध थे । मगर जहां तक इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें यह दिया हुआ है कि सिवाय उनके जो चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी न्यूमरल्स को काम में लाया जाय और कोई विरुद्ध नहीं है ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is correct to describe these as Hindi numerals, because these are taken only from Devanagari, which is an all-India script and not limited in its use to Hindi only?

Shri G. B. Pant: Some people like to call them Hindi numerals, though there is very little difference between international numerals and the so-called Hindi numerals.

Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute

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*977. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, has been completed;

(b) if not, how long will it take to complete the construction; and

(c) whether the Institute will start functioning from the current year?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Units of the buildings are in varying stages of progress. Some units are expected to be ready by the end of 1960. Most part of the project is expected to be completed by the end of 1962.

(c) Yes, Sir, with whatever facilities are ready by that time.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether any foreign assistance will be received for this institute and if so, the nature of the assistance?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think I told the House on an earlier occasion that from the Special Fund, we will receive assistance to the extent of 691,400 U.S. dollars.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any assessment has been

made as to the recurring expenditure of this institute?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir; some assessments have been made about the recurring expenditure. As I said, the institute will start functioning only from June, July or August this year.

Ship Repairing Factory

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*978. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to purchase the ship repairing factory of Messrs. Garden Reach Workshop (Private) Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. Government are taking steps to take over the entire shareholdings of Garden Reach Workshops (Private) Ltd., at present held by the Peninsular and Oriental Co., Group in the U.K.

(b) It is not possible to answer this question before the transaction is formally concluded and the consent of the other side to publish the details is forthcoming.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the number of employees who are working here and what will be the basis of their service conditions when they are taken over by the Defence Ministry?

Shri Krishna Menon: I think the answer to part (b) partly covers the supplementary question. It is not possible for me to give any precise details, because we have not taken over this yet. But broadly, it is not the intention of the Government to upset the present arrangement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the time by which this transaction is likely to be completed?

Shri Krishna Menon: No date has been fixed but I think it would take about thirty days.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether this factory was being gradually closed down due to want of work?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the payment will be made in rupees or in sterling?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is covered by the second part of the question. That is why I said it is not possible to give these details until the transaction is concluded and the consent of the party is obtained. So far as the payment in foreign exchange is concerned that will be repatriated in the normal way in agreement with the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Shri Raghunath Singh: As the establishment of a dry dock is very important may I know whether this workshop has got any dry dock?

Shri Krishna Menon: This workshop has not got this facility, but we will have other dry docks when this transaction is completed. It is hoped that with the acquisition of these two dockyards constructions of naval ships will take place in India.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What are the total assets of this factory?

Shri Krishna Menon: I want notice for that question.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

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*979. **Shri Assar:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Onkar Lal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Venkatasubbiah:
Shri Achar:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Japanese Steel Mission headed by

Mr. Shigoo Nagauo had visited India recently;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been finalised about the export of iron ore to Japan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). An agreement between the Indian Iron Ore negotiating committee and the Japan Steel Mission was signed on the 8th March, 1960 subject to approval of both the Governments. The following are the main details of the agreement,—

(1) Supply to Japan of approximately four million tons of iron ore per annum from mines to be developed in the Bailadila area, for a period of fifteen years in the first instance from the middle of 1966. in addition to Japan's purchases of iron ore from Kiriburu mines under the agreement dated 19th March, 1958 and other sources in India;

(2) Development of the mines, construction of the railways between the mines and the port of Vishakhapatnam and mechanisation of the port facilities suitable for loading the quantity;

(3) Financial assistance equivalent to 21 million U.S. dollars, on terms and conditions to be agreed upon, for the purchase of machinery, equipment and incidental materials which are not available in India;

(4) The price of iron ore to be fixed by negotiations each year as in the case of Rourkela|Vizag Agreement; and

(5) Maximum utilisation of Indian shipping for carriage of ore from India to Japan.

Shri Assar: May I know whether Government will export iron ore from Reddi mines in Ratnagiri district?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Bailadila agreement is a separate agreement. But, besides this, there is provision for export of iron ore from other districts also.

Shri Assar: May I know whether after the export of iron ore, as agreed with the Japanese company, there would be sufficient iron ore for our own requirements?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Oh yes, lot more.

Shri Venkatasubbiah: May I know whether the Japanese Mission has put forward an overall quantity of iron ore to be exported from India to their country and, if so, how are we going to meet their full requirements, keeping in view our requirements also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: According to the Bailadila agreement the provision is to export 4 million tons of iron ore from 1966 for a period of 15 years. All considerations of our requirements have been fully kept in view while entering into this agreement with Japan.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know the cost of the developmental work that would be undertaken at the Vizag harbour?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as the cost of development of the port is concerned, though I have not got the exact figures with me, provision has been made for the development of this port.

Shri Rami Reddy: Will it be undertaken next year? Within what period is the development of the Vizag port going to take place?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Iron ore has to be despatched from 1966 onwards. Within that time all these developmental activities are bound to be finished.

Shri Thirumala Rao: In view of the fact that with the growing tempo of exports and imports during the second and third Five Year Plans Vizag is going to be over-crowded and is already having a very heavy load,

have Government considered the possibility of developing another port for export of iron ore further south of Vizag which has all other facilities?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Paradip.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Various schemes are before the Government for creating bigger harbour facilities for the additional developmental activities. All these schemes are presumably considered by the concerned Ministries.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the growth in the production of pig iron in our country by 1966, did Government take into consideration the possibilities of export of pig iron before entering into an agreement for the export of raw iron itself?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The two really do not exclude each other. Whatever quantity we might be able to export, this does not come in the way of the iron ore requirements of the country. Also, the purchaser has a certain choice. It is not a sellers' market. There are alternative sources for purchase of iron ore. Our effort is to export whatever we can export of pig iron and also to export whatever quantity we can of iron ore.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Japanese Mission has agreed to buy only 63 to 68 F.E. grade of iron ore from the Bailadila area and no low grade iron ore?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. According to this agreement, the export of 4 million tons of iron ore include the grades 60 to 62 and 63 to 65.

Shri Supakar: What is our total commitment in terms of tons for export of iron ore to Japan?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have already indicated broadly the terms.

Shri Supakar: From these as well as other mines?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Regarding other mines, I have said that provision is made under the Kiriburu agreement to export iron ore from Kiriburu and other mines which are worked by the private sector.

Shri Supakar: What is the total tonnage?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is proposed to export 2 million tons from Kiriburu area.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it is not a fact that the iron ore which has been graded as first class by the Indian Bureau of Mines was down-graded by the Japanese experts as the iron ore content was much less and the view of the Japanese experts has been accepted by the Government as a result of which much of the ore will be paid for at a lower rate?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not a fact that any foreign expert has down-graded the quality that was originally estimated by the Indian experts. The fact is that so far as Kiriburu area is concerned—I hope the hon. Member refers to Kiriburu iron ore—it was found on examination that certain areas have better quality iron ore than other areas. What shall be done with regard to the quality of the ore from the poor area is a subject-matter for our consideration. No party has come and down-graded a quality which was already assessed by us.

Shri Achar: Does this contract relate to any particular mine or ore exploited from other mines also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This contract is for the export of iron ore from the Bailadila area which has to be developed.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Japan imports low-grade iron ore from Goa and Philippines whereas the best quality iron ore is taken from India. 60 to 62 F.E. grade ore is exported from India. What is the policy of the Government for export of low grade iron ore from India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Better grade iron ore will fetch better price. We

will get more foreign exchange when we export better quality iron ore. I see no reason why our efforts should not be to export more and earn more foreign exchange and thereby increase our trade.

Visit of Military Personnel to Pakistan

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*880. { Shri P. G. Deb: / Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules regarding the visit of Military personnel to Pakistan have been relaxed; and

(b) if so, why and since when?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bomb Explosion near Harike, Amritsar

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*981. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Goray: / Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: / Shri P. G. Deb: / Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two boys were killed and one seriously injured in a bomb explosion in the village of Harike, near Amritsar, on the 26th February, 1960;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the boys who played with the bomb found it in a place which had been reserved for military firing practice;

(c) whether any inquiry has been instituted into the matter as to how the bomb was left there; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Two boys were killed and one injured in an explosion believed to have been caused by two mortar bombs, on the 25th February, 1960. The accident occurred approximately 900 yards south west of village Buh near Harike Field Firing Ranges.

(b) The mortar bombs are understood to have been picked up from inside the field firing area.

(c) and (d). A Court of Inquiry has been instituted and their findings are awaited.

Shri D. C. Sharma: By what time is the report of the Court of Inquiry expected?

Shri Krishna Menon: No time limit has been fixed. It was instituted on the 17th March, 1960. It usually takes about three or four weeks.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this is not the first incident of its kind of dropping of bombs and killing our people, may I know whether Government propose to advise the Defence Services people to be more careful in the matter of leaving bombs like that?

Shri Krishna Menon: These bombs are picked up from field firing areas into which people trespass. There are regulations about it. All precautions are taken. But on account of the fact that it is valuable metal and it looks shiny people pick it up thinking it to be harmless. Then they explode. It is not possible to avoid, what are called, blinds being dropped. Every shell that is shot out does not necessarily explode. After an exercise the Army has a routine exercise to collect these blinds. But in large field firing areas some of them are not found and some of them get embedded in the ground which other people go and pick up.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that in this particular incident the bomb was left in an area where boys went to play and thinking that it is a shiny thing they caught hold of it?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have said that there is a Court of Inquiry insti-

tuted. I will place the report on the Table when it comes.

Shri Hem Raj: In such field firing areas after the practice is over these bombs have been found and have injured the people of that area. What action has been taken in those cases?

Mr. Speaker: Against whom?

Shri Hem Raj: After the field firing is complete.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has just now said that nobody has got a right to go into the area.

Shri Hem Raj: After the firing is over.....

Mr. Speaker: After the firing is over is it allowed?

Shri Hem Raj: Yes. They are allowed.

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir. There are proclamations regarding it that unless it is declared safe no one can go there. Even though they are restricted areas people go there and take that risk. We take every possible precaution. But if they go into military areas they undertake that risk.

Shri Hem Barua: What steps have the Government taken to preserve the sanctity of that restricted area so that people might not get in there? There should be personnel posted there. These are little boys who do not know and get into this area.

Shri Krishna Menon: The areas are notified for this purpose. In cases where we take over private people's property for exercise purposes, they are evacuated, compensation is paid, they are taken away for a number of days and brought back. I think all possible precautions are taken.

Shri Hem Barua: How long will this Court of Inquiry take to come to a conclusion?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have answered that question.

Development of Border Areas

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*983. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** / **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have suggested to such of the States as lie on the India-China border to make suitable administrative adjustments required for strategic purposes;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) the cost involved in the implementation of such adjustments; and

(d) whether the Centre will bear the whole or part of the cost?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The Government of India have discussed with the State Governments concerned the measures to be taken to secure more intensive administration and accelerated development of the border areas. To facilitate this, it is proposed that a number of new districts may be set up in these areas.

(c) and (d). The total cost involved has not been worked out. The manner in which the expenditure should be met is under consideration.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: As a result of this how many new districts will come up in U.P. and Himachal Pradesh?

Shri G. B. Pant: I think there will be perhaps three or four districts in U.P. and two or three in Himachal Pradesh. The districts really have already been notified.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the people of Chini have represented to the Government that their area should be formed into a separate district?

Shri G. B. Pant: I am sorry I could not quite follow the question.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the people of Chini in Himachal Pradesh have sent a representation to the Central Government saying that they should have a separate district for that area?

Shri G. B. Pant: I have not seen the representation myself.

Shri Hem Barua: What steps have Government so far taken in the matter of organising security forces and people's voluntary organisation in the border areas of NEFA as also in the border areas of Assam and East Pakistan frontier?

Shri G. B. Pant: The border areas of NEFA are being administered in a very efficient and effective manner. In fact the model that has been provided by the administration there is likely to be utilised in the administration of other areas.

Shri Hem Barua: My question was specific. I wanted to know the steps that Government have taken in the matter of organising security forces as also people's voluntary organisation in NEFA. That was my question.

Mr. Speaker: Have any steps been taken to organise voluntary forces in addition to the regular military forces?

Shri G. B. Pant: The districts are being formed and other measures are being devised and evolved for meeting any contingency that might arise in those areas.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the urgency of the matter, how long it is likely to take before these separate administrative units in the border areas come into existence?

Shri G. B. Pant: In view of the urgency of the matter steps have already been taken.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Have they come into existence?

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes.

Shri Tyagi: What is the policy with regard to the issue of firearms to the people in the border areas and also with regard to giving them any training or setting up any organisation with a view to make them efficient for self-defence?

Shri G. B. Pant: These matters too, I think, will receive consideration of those who will be in charge of these new districts there. I think they will be kept in view.

Shri Tyagi: It is a clever reply. I thought the hon. Home Minister was in charge.

Shri G. B. Pant: I sympathise with the suggestion that has been made by the hon. questioner, but I am not yet in a position to say whether any new policy has already been enforced there because these new districts are just being formed.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: What will be the administrative set-up of these newly formed districts? Would it differ in any way from the set-up of other districts? If so, in what respect?

Shri G. B. Pant: The new districts will be strictly under the control in a way of the Chief Secretary who will be in contact with the Chief Minister and there will be no intermediaries between the district officers and the Government so that matters may be expedited and administration may be efficient as well as speedy.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it is a fact that the same sort of administrative set-up is going to be there in Ladakh as prevails in NEFA area?

Shri G. B. Pant: The Ladakh area has to be treated on a different basis. There are no particularly heavily populated areas there, and the question has to be tackled in a different manner, and I think it is receiving attention and is being treated in the appropriate way.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the hon. Home Minister's reply about the

districts constituted in NEFA to meet the situation, may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister that these districts were constituted in NEFA immediately after the Constitution came into force? The districts already existed in NEFA. Besides the districts, what administrative measures have the Government taken to face the situation arising out of the recent incidents? That is what I wanted to know.

Shri G. B. Pant: I think the Government has been wiser in having set up a proper type of administration long before any difficulty arose on the borders there.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Circulation of Forged 100 Rupee Notes in Amritsar

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S.N.Q. 10. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large circulation of forged 100 rupee notes in the Amritsar markets;

(b) if so, the number of **arrests** made so far in this connection; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). A few forged 100 rupee notes have been detected in the Amritsar District. As is usual in such cases, investigations were undertaken, but no arrests have been made.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these hundred rupee notes have been forged in Pakistan or in India?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is difficult to say. Only three such notes were found to have been smuggled from West Pakistan. In all about 51 notes have been found, and we have not been able to trace from where 48 of the notes came.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it has come to the notice of the Government that these notes are being manufactured in our country or in the neighbouring country or some other country, and whether there are some such factories or printing presses which are printing these notes in our country?

Shri Morarji Desai: The fact that forged notes have been found means that they must have been forged somewhere, but we have not been able to find out where they have been forged.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know how many forged printing factories have been found in India during the past one year?

Shri Morarji Desai: Nothing has been found in this one year.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government have tried to assess and evaluate the reasons why Punjab of all States has become a honeycomb of such antisocial activities?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I take exception to these remarks.

Shri Morarji Desai: Many things happen not only in Punjab, but in all the border districts.

Shri P. S. Daulta: Are these activities confined only to Punjab? Is it not a fact that Punjab is not the only State? The difference is that the Punjab police is more efficient than others in checking such things.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether no arrest has been made in this connection when the forged notes have been found?

Shri Morarji Desai: Forged notes can be found from innocent people who may have been victims of such receipts. Therefore, it is not possible to arrest everybody who produces a forged note.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether the Government of India make periodical announcements as regards the numbers of such notes that are said to be counterfeit?

Shri Morarji Desai: How can that be said? But then people have been warned in Amritsar District and round about where they have been found, that there are some such notes coming, and therefore they should be careful.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that this kind of practice in forged notes has been going on in almost all the States of India at one time or other, and there is no State which is particularly responsible for this kind of thing?

Shri Morarji Desai: I agree that it is not the particular privilege of Punjab.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Naval Engineering College

***962. Shri P. K. Deo**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first Naval Engineering College for the Indian Navy was opened by the Defence Minister at Lonavala in Bombay;

(b) the capital cost involved in this institution and the annual recurring expenditure; and

(c) whether officers of the Merchant Navy will get facilities for training in this college?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Capital cost ... Rs. 26,17,800.
Annual Recurring expenditure .. Rs. 2,00,000. (Approx.).

(c) The present accommodation and facilities in this establishment are very limited and are not quantitatively adequate even to meet Naval requirements.

"Smuggling of Gold"

***963. Shri M. B. Thakore**: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1053 on the 30th August, 1957 and state:

(a) what positive steps have been taken by Government since then to combat smuggling of gold through Kutch desert;

(b) whether Government have completed investigation in regard to smuggling of gold by Talab Haji Hussein; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the various steps that Government have taken in this regard.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Prosecutions were launched against Talab Haji Hussain and his associates at Bombay and Ahmedabad. The case filed at Ahmedabad is still *sub-judice*. The prosecution at Bombay ended in conviction of 10 persons. Talab Haji Hussain was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment of 4 years, and the other 9 accomplices were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 3 years.

Bhojudih and Patherdih Coal Washeries

***965. Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 447 on the 1st December, 1959 and state the further progress since made in setting up of the two coal washerdies at Bhojudih and Patherdih?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): A

statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Bhojudih Washery

The recommendations of the Board of Directors, Hindustan Steel Limited have been approved and the Company is negotiating the terms with the successful tenderer with a view to conclude a contract. The contract is likely to be concluded shortly.

Meanwhile work on temporary quarters is in progress. A storeshed and enclosure have been completed. The temproray office and garage are nearly complete. Estimates for the construction of permanent quarters in township, and for electric supply are under preparation.

Patherdih Washery

The last date for the receipt of tenders is the 16th May, 1960. Meanwhile, land acquisition proceedings are progressing. A water supply scheme and a lay-out plan for the township are being finalised. Action has been initiated for the construction of an approach road to the washery and to the township.

Compensation for Damaged Fields in Manipur

*966. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether compensation money sanctioned for payment towards damages caused by the construction of airfields in Manipur during the last war could not be disbursed to the claimants last year due to non-availability of technical staff, and the amount lapsed; and

(b) if so, whether any staff has since been appointed for payment of compensation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). As required by the Manipur Administration towards the end of 1958-59 a sum of Rs. 1,12,419 was allotted to them for disbursing compensation during 1959-60. In December, 1959, the Administration wanted the Government of India sanction to the appointment of certain officers in the Administration as Disbursing and Drawing Officers for the purpose. The Administration have been informed that the Chief Commissioner is competent to make the appointments. That Administration have intimated that arrangements have been made for disbursing the entire amount before the 31st March, 1960.

'Smuggling on Rajasthan Border'

*968. **Shri Rameshwar Tanlia:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling has increased recently on the Rajasthan border; and

(b) what steps are being taken to check it?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) As far as Government are aware the answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Life Insurance Corporation

*972. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation had agreed to underwrite and invest in preference shares of Rs. 10,00,000 of the newly floated Premier Tyre Co. Ltd.; and

(b) whether this decision of the Life Insurance Corporation was placed before the Investment Board of Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Manufacture of Alloy Tools and Steel

*973. **Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be state:

(a) whether any concrete propo-

sals have been submitted by private parties for manufacture of alloy tools and special steel;

(b) whether Government have given consideration to these proposals; and

(c) if so, the scope of expansion of capacity in the private sector in this line?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). There is already some capacity in the private sector for the manufacture of certain alloy and special steels. Licences have been given for ten small units to the extent of about 45,000 tons of alloy steels a year. Some more proposals are under consideration.

दिल्ली में लगान

*९७५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री राधा रमण :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के किसानों से गत आठ वर्षों से लगान वसूल नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अब उन से यह लगान चुकाने की मांग की जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो एक साथ कितने समय का लगान उनसे मांगा गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली भूमि सुधार अधिनियम १९५४ को अमल में लाने के लिये लगानों का पुनर्निर्धारण करना जरूरी हो गया था । इसलिये इस कानून के मातहत आने वाले गांवों में १९५४ की खरीफ की फसल से लगानों की वसूली मुल्तवी करनी पड़ी ।

(ग) हर एक गांव में भूमि सुधार अधिनियम को लागू करने का काम पूरा होते ही लगान की वसूली फिर शुरू कर दी गई ।

(घ) साधारणतया दो फसलों का सबसे पुराना बकाया लगान और साथ में चालू फसल का लगान वसूल किया जा रहा है । कुछ अभाव-ग्रस्त मामलों में केवल दो फसलों का लगान, जिसमें चालू फसल का लगान भी शामिल है, लिया जा रहा है ।

Indian Teachers for Iraq

*976. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 Indian teachers in scientific and technical subjects are being recruited by the Iraqi Ministry of Education; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement between Governments of India and Iraq?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A request for the services of 25 Indian teachers for employment in technical schools in Iraq was received from the Government of Iraq in September, 1959. Selection of 24 Indian teachers has been made subject to the approval of the Government of Iraq.

(b) The Government of India and the Iraqi Government have not entered into any agreement in respect of the recruitment of Indian teachers. Since the Government of Iraq were keen to obtain personnel from India, the Government of India responded to their request as far as possible. That Government have offered the

following terms and conditions for appointment of teachers required for technical schools:

1. Salary	1 D. 90 per month (Rs.1,200 approximately).
2. High cost of living allowance	1 D. 10 a month.
3. Compensatory House rent allowance	1 D. 10 a month.
4. Passage	First class passage both ways with family of two children.
5. Teaching hours	22½ to 30 hrs. per week.

Relief to Tribals in Tripura

*982. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total amount both in kind and in cash, if any, that has been actually disbursed so far to tribal people of Tripura affected by rats;

(b) the number of test relief works and the location of such works that have been opened so far in these areas;

(c) the steps taken so far to resettle those rat-affected Jhumias who have had to evacuate their villages in search of food; and

(d) the number of families evacuated?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a)to (d). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table.

World Agricultural Fair

*984. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Organisers of the World Agricultural Fair have telegraphically requested the Iron and Steel Controller to accord permission to the Pavilion holders to sell steel etc. allotted to them, in the open market;

(b) how much steel etc. was allotted to different pavilions through the World Agricultural Fair and at what rates;

(c) what practice was followed in the case of India 1958 and other previous Exhibitions;

(d) whether departure with regard to the disposal of steel etc. allotted to pavilions has taken place this year; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof and what shall be its effect?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. The Fair authority requested for disposal instructions only.

(b) About 737 tons at statutory controlled prices.

(c) Surplus steel surrendered by the owners of pavilions|stalls was to be reported to the State Steel Licensing authority, for distribution. The State authority was to nominate Stockists to receive and pay for materials at prices to be fixed by the Controller.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Pornographic Books in Delhi

*985. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of pornographic books are being sold in Delhi;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to prosecute those who are involved in these nefarious activities;

(c) whether any person has been arrested so far;

(d) whether Delhi police is unable to take serious action because of certain defect in law;

(e) the steps taken to remove such defect in law;

(f) the number of bookstalls raided by police; and

(g) whether it is also a fact that certain police officers are also involved in this matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b) It is not correct that a huge quantity of pornographic books are being sold in Delhi. The police periodically visit bookstalls and prosecute persons found dealing in such literature.

(c) 11 persons were arrested during 1959 and 3 persons have been arrested so far this year.

(d) There are no defects in law.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) 11 bookstalls were raided during 1959 and 6 so far this year.

(g) No.

युवकों को सैनिक शिक्षा

*९८६. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री बैं० च० मलिक :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २२ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११६८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल द्वारा देश के युवकों को अधिकाधिक संख्या में सैनिक शिक्षा देने के लिये जिन प्रयत्नों पर विचार किया जा रहा था उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : राष्ट्रीय छात्र दल का बहुत विस्तार किया जा रहा है, और बहुत शीघ्रता से ।

राष्ट्रीय छात्र दल के ज्येष्ठ और कनिष्ठ विभागों और सहायक छात्र दल के वर्गों में भरती जारी रहेगी और उसे बहुत बढ़ाया जायेगा । राष्ट्रीय छात्र दल में दो नए विभाग जारी किए गए हैं, और उन से सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित होने आरम्भ हो गए हैं ।

(१) आफिसरों के लिये प्रशिक्षण यूनिट (ओ० टी० यू०)

(२) राष्ट्रीय छात्र दल राइफल्ज, जिस में मार्च के अन्त तक ५०,००० छात्र भरती किए जायेंगे—इसमें से जब से २५-२-६० से योजना चालू की गई है, ४०१९३ भरती कर भी लिए गए हैं—और १९६०-६१ में २,००,००० भरती किये जायेंगे । यदि साधन प्राप्य हुए, और वर्तमान स्वस्थ सहयोग जारी रहा, तो इस संख्या का उल्लंघन भी हो सकता है ।

Film Finance Corporation

*987. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1938 on the 22nd December, 1959, and state the progress since made in setting up the Film Finance Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): The necessary formalities for registering the Corporation are nearing completion.

The Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill

*988. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether opinions from all States were invited before the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill was passed;

(b) if so, whether all the States submitted their opinions in due time; and

(c) the nature of opinion given by each State?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Yellow Nickel-Brass Coins

*989. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the reasons for demonetising all yellow nickel-brass one anna and half anna coins;

(b) how many such coins were produced in the mint and are in actual circulation; and

(c) how many have been returned and how many are still in circulation?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The nickel-brass one anna and half anna coins were demonetised in pursuance of the general policy of Government to withdraw, according to a phased programme, all coins of the anna-pie series, as early as possible.

(b) and (c). The quantities of one-anna and half-anna coins in nickel-brass minted and withdrawn upto 30-11-1959 are:

(Figures in lakh pieces)

	Nickel-brass one-anna	Nickel brass half-anna	Total
Minted	1,72,48	1,32,48	3,04,96
Withdrawn (upto 30-11-1959)	(—) 81,70	(—) 37,72	(—) 1,19,42
Balance *	90,78	94,76	1,85,54

*Destroyed or lost or in circulation in Burma or Pakistan (during the war or before partition) or not tendered at treasuries and other offices where these coins can still be received.

Violation of Air Space

*990. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircrafts which violated the Indian air space on India-Pakistan and India-China borders during the last two months; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The particulars asked for are set out in the statement made in the House on 18-3-1960. I have no further information to add to-date.

Regional Office of the Indian Bureau of Mines at Jammu

*991. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Regional Office of the Indian Bureau of Mines has been set-up at Jammu;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the amount of expenditure involved in setting up this Office?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Oil Trade

*992. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to organise co-peratives for oil trade in the country;

(b) if so, the scope and extent of this new sector; and

(c) whether any offer of foreign technical assistance for organising such a sector has been received?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). As with other commodities of daily use, Government are fully in favour of utilisation of Service Co-operatives for distribution of petroleum products like Kerosene, particularly at retail level. The existing Oil Companies have already been informed of this, and have assured their co-operation in this direction.

(c) In addition, the newly set up Government-owned oil marketing company, the Indian Oil Company Limited, expects to make use of such co-operative agencies to assist in its operations. That Company, with the approval of Government, has recently applied also for affiliation with the International Co-operative Petroleum Association, which has similar affiliates in twenty countries including Egypt and Israel.

Ex-Servicemen

*993. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to utilize the talent and experience of ex-servicemen in various industries that are coming up during the Second and Third Five Year Plans; and

(b) if so, whether this proposal has been finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal is under preliminary consideration for discussion with other appropriate Ministries to set up a few small scale industries in the form of co-operative societies consisting exclusively of ex-servicemen.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी शिक्षक महाविद्यालय, आगरा

*९९४ श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४०० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आगरे में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी शिक्षक महाविद्यालय स्थापित करने की दिशा में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): इस मंत्रालय के प्रस्ताव संख्या एफ०९-१६/५८-एच० १ तारीख १५ मार्च, १९६० की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई है। संस्ताव के उप-अनुच्छेद I के खण्ड 'ग' में संदर्भित परिषद् के सभापति के परामर्श से प्रबन्ध परिषद् की एक बैठक शीघ्र ही बुलाई जायगी। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८४]

Expenditure in Steel Plants

*995. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1933 on the 22nd December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the estimates of various items of expenditure connected with the three Steel Plants have been reviewed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Considerable work has already been done in all the three steel plants. Most of the plant equipment, etc. have already reached the plant sites and civil engineering work practically over in most of the units of the steel plants. In the light of the actual progress of work and on the basis of what remains to be done, Hindustan Steel Limited is examining whether the estimates of various items of expenditure need any revision and if so, to what extent. It is understood that while expenditure is generally according to estimates, there have been increases in the quantities of civil work in the plants and the mines.

Literature on Gandhiji

***996. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of the existing literature on Gandhiji's contribution in important fields to select a book each for the primary, secondary and university levels has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Arrangements for the distribution of a U.N.E.S.C.O. publication entitled "All Men Are Brothers", comprising selections from Gandhiji's Writings, to all Secondary Schools have already been made. The question of providing suitable literature at primary and University levels is under consideration.

Corpse Found in South Vinay Nagar

1261. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decomposed body of a woman, wrapped in a bedding, was found in South Vinay Nagar on the 25th December, 1959;

(b) whether there has been any police investigation into the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). On the 24th December, 1959 the dead body of an unidentified woman aged about 50 or 55 years was found wrapped up in a *khaddar* quilt in South Vinay Nagar. A case was immediately registered by the police and is under investigation. The post-mortem of the dead body revealed that death was due to choking.

Study of General Insurance Abroad

1262. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign exchange is admissible for specialisation in General Insurance abroad; and

(b) if so, whether General Insurance is considered a part of Business Administration course?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Our general policy on educational remittances is to release exchange for studies in undergraduate or post-graduate courses at the Universities in Arts, Science or technical subjects. Courses in General Insurance coming under these categories would qualify for foreign exchange.

(b) No, Sir.

Study of Insurance Abroad

1263. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether study of Insurance is included in the subjects for study abroad; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider its inclusion because of its importance in the economy of the country?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Our general policy on educational remittances is to release exchange for studies in under-graduate or post-graduate courses at the Universities in Arts, Science or technical subjects. Insurance courses falling under these categories would qualify for foreign exchange.

Gold and Diamond Mines in Andhra Pradesh

1264. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report on the investigations for gold or diamonds in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After preliminary reconnaissance survey, detailed mapping and investigation of Ramagiri Gold field in Anantapur district to assess the potentialities of the field has been undertaken. Numerous samples of load quartz were collected for Gold assay, from the surface outcrops, mine shafts and mine dumps. Some of the assay results are found to be encouraging but is yet too early to estimate the actual potentiality of the area.

Preliminary investigation of the old diamond workings in Kolahpur and Achampet taluks in Mehboobnagar area was also undertaken by the Geological Survey of India but it is too early to assess the results of the investigation.

Central Aid for Punjab

1265. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Ceneral Aid was given to the Government of Punjab as interest free "Ways and Means" advance during the year 1959-60 against the amounts of loans and grants;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) for what purpose?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 1638 lakhs, representing three-fourths of the Central assistance allotted to the Government of Punjab for their Plan schemes during 1959-60, was given to them as ways and means advance in nine monthly instalments beginning from May 1959. The ways and means advance will be converted into "Loans" and "Grants" for specific Plan schemes on the basis of the provisional payment sanctions to be issued by the various administrative Ministries during the course of March, 1960.

While no interest is charged on the ways and means advances as such, the portion of such advance converted into loans will carry interest applicable to such loans, from the 1st October, 1959.

Foreign Non-Banking investment in India

1266. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total net foreign non-banking investment in India from the first year of the First Five Year Plan to 31st December, 1959;

(b) how much of this is represented by "ploughed-back" resources;

(c) the percentage in the total referred to above of (1) direct investment (2) portfolio investments; and

(d) the total of equity holdings in this investment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha showing the net increase in foreign non-banking inevstment in India between July, 1948 and December, 1958. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 85]. As the Reserve Bank of India did not conduct any survey of foreign

investments in India as at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, information is not available about total net foreign non-banking investments in India as on that date. Similar information for the year 1959 is not yet available.

(d) Total foreign investments as at the end of 1957 were Rs. 555·57 crores. Out of this amount, the total of equity holding was Rs. 497·9 crores. Similar figures for 1958 are not available.

National Youth Centre in New Delhi

1267. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1179 on the 9th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply in alloting the required plot of land for development of National Youth Centre, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of the progress made so far in the development of the Centre?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The allotment has not yet been made. The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply are still considering the matter in consultation with the Central Public Works Department.

Writ Petitions in Mysore High Court

1268. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number and nature of the writ petitions disposed of in the High Court of Mysore from 1st January, 1959 upto 1st March, 1960.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Harijan Welfare

1269. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Siddiah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 954 on the 4th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare for preparing a scheme to put an end to the practice of carrying night soil in baskets or buckets as head loads;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Community Development Welfare Extension Projects

1270. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Community Development Welfare Extension Projects sanctioned for the current financial year;

(b) how many of them have been set up so far; and

(c) the names of the places where set up?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 174 upto 29-2-1960.

(b) 156, upto 31st December, 1959, according to reports so far received by the Central Social Welfare Board.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 86].

Government of India Records

1271. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Karni Singhji:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 583 on the 4th December, 1959 and state the nature of decision taken at the meeting held in February, 1960 regarding the publication of extracts from Government of India records?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Research and Publication Committee at its 29th meeting held on the 5th of February, 1960, made the following main recommendations:—

1. that the present scheme of the National Archives of India of publishing letters to and from the Court of Directors *in extenso* may be given up for the period after 1800. Instead, selected records alone may be published in the same series;

2. that in the first place records relating to Finance, Fiscal Policy and Foreign Relations should be published;

3. that some items under the new scheme may be taken up by the National Archives of India and the remaining ones by various Universities;

4. that the National Archives of India should not undertake any new programme until its present Publication Programme is completed; and

5. that the publication of land revenue records may be left to the State Governments concerned.

The above recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the Government of India.

Indian Students in U.K.

1272. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 987 on the 4th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have held enquiries regarding the letter about the complaints of misbehaviour on the part of the section of Indian students in the U.K. published in the *Times of India* of the 19th October, 1959; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Enquiries regarding the letter have been made but the identity of the writer could not be established.

1961 Census

1273. { **Shri Sanganna:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the concerned authorities have been asked to note the names of the Scheduled Tribes in the Census enumeration of 1961; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of those instructions will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of 'Summary of the proceedings of the Census Conference held between 24th September and 1st October 1959' containing *inter alia* these instructions, has already been placed in the Parliament Library.

Production in Machine Tools Factory, Ambarnath

1274. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in Machine Tools Factory at Ambarnath (Bombay)

has been increased during 1958-59 as compared to 1957-58; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The number of machine tools produced at the Machine Tool Prototoype Factory, Ambarnath, increased from 78 Nos. in 1957-58 to 93 Nos. in 1958-59.

N.C.C. Training in Delhi

1275. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state in how many aided and recognised schools and colleges in Delhi State, the facility for N.C.C. training exists?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): In Delhi State, N.C.C. is functioning in the following schools and colleges:—

Type of Institutions	*Their total Number*	*Number of institutions where N.C.C. Facility Exists.*
(*i*) Government High and Higher Secondary Schools .	142	31
(*ii*) High and Higher Secondary Schools aided and recognised	104	31
(*iii*) Cambridge Schools /Anglo Indian Schools recognised but not aided.	9	4
(*iv*) Colleges—Aided and recognised.	24	15

2. This excludes of the following schools wihich are not eligible for facility of N.C.C. training due to age restrictions:—

(*a*) Middle Schools .	92
(*b*) Senior Basic Schools	67
(*c*) Primary Schools	454
(*d*) Junior Basic Schools	[illegible]
(*e*) Nursery Schools	[illegible]

3. Total strength of N. C. C. in Delhi is 125 officers and 5,834 cadets. The strength of the A.C.C. which exists in most of the Schools in about 84,000.

Promotion of Inter-State Understanding

1276. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of regional camps held for the promotion of Inter-State Understanding during the year 1959-60 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): No regional camps were held in 1959-60 but one All-India Camp was held from 22nd to 28th January, 1960 in New Delhi.

Educational Delegations sent Abroad

1277. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Educational delegations sent abroad during the year 1959;

(b) the number of foreign educational delegations who visited India during the above period; and

(c) the composition of Indian delegations sent abroad during the above period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Three.

(b) Four.

	Composition of Indian Delegation
(*c*) 1. The Common wealth Educational Conference (from 15th to 29th July, 1959)	1. Dr.A.L. Mudaliar, Vice Chancellor, Madras University.
	2. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, Vice Chancellor, Calcutta University.

	3. Prof. S. Mathai, Secretary, University Grants Commission. 4. Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Secretary, Ministry of Education. 5. Prof. M. S. Thacker, Secretary, Ministry of S. R. & C.A. 6. Dr. A. M. D' Rozario, Joint Educational Adviser, Ministry of S.R. & C.A. 7. Shri T. S. Krishnamurti, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of S.R. & C.A. 8. Mr. A. A. Tauro, High Commission Office, India, London. 9. Mr. J. C. Kakar, High Commission Office, India, London. 10. Shri B. Sen, High Commission Office, India, London 11. Dr. S. G. Sathaye, High Commission Office, India, London.
2. UNESCO Regional Meeting of Asian Member States on Primary and Compulsory Education (from 26th December to 9th January, 1960)	1. Dr. S. D. Sharma, Education Minister, M.P. 2. Dr. P. D. Shukla, Deputy Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education. 3. Shri N. D. Sundravadivelu, Director of Public Instruction, Madras. 4. Shri B. C. Das, Director of Public Instruction, Orissa.
3. 22nd International Conference on Public Education at Geneva (from 6th to 15th July, 1959)	Shri G.N. Pese, Education Officer, High Commission Office, India, London.

Ex-Servicemen in Bombay

1278. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in the Marathwada region of Bombay to whom land has been allotted for cultivation to earn their living during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the nature of other financial assistance given to them so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Bombay and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Retiring Age of Professors

1279. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the University Grants Commission which refer to the retiring age of the Professors and Lecturers, are applicable to the Professors and Lecturers of M.B.B. College, Agartala, Tripura, also; and

(b) if so, whether they are enjoying this privilege?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Beasts of Burden

1280. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any beasts of burden have been purchased by the Defence Ministry from Italy;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) the total price paid?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). 949 mules and donkey stallions have been purchased from Italy involving a total expenditure of £1,44,675. Payments to the supplier are being made as per terms of the contract.

लोहे की छड़ों आदि का दिया जाना

१२८१. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५८ और १९५९ में प्रत्येक राज्य को इमारती सामान जैसे लोहे की छड़ें, गर्डर और अन्य सामग्री कितनी कितनी दी गई ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : एक वक्तव्य सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८७] उसमें दिखाई गई मात्रायें, सरकारी विकास योजनाओं तथा गैर-कृषि कोटा के अधीन किये गये वंटन (एलाटमेन्ट) का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, जिसका कुछ भाग इमारत बनाने के लिये भी दिया गया है।

Telescopes for Universities

1282. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Giant Telescope is being built in the U.S.A. for the Nizamia Observatory at Osmania University in Hyderabad;

(b) whether the Ministry has any proposal to provide such telescopes and other instruments of like nature in other higher educational establishments in India;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to provide latest scientific and technological apparatuses on the lines of University establishments in advanced foreign countries to increase facilities of research and experiments to students and professors in this respect?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The University Grants Commission, on the recommendation of a Special Expert Committee, have selected only one University centre namely, Nizamiah Observatory, Osmania University for the development of facilities for training and research in Experimental Astronomy during the Second Five Year Plan period.

(d) Apart from developing a centre of Experimental Astronomy at the Osmania University, the University Grants Commission have selected the Delhi University for the development of facilities for training and research in Theoretical Astronomy and Astro-Physics.

आयुद्ध कारखानों में विदेशी व्यक्ति

१२८३. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय आयुध कारखानों में कितने विदेशी व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं और उन में से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति किस पद पर नियुक्त है; और

(ख) उन की सेवायें स्थायी हैं, या उधार मांगी गई हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) तथा (ख).

प्रतिरक्षा कारखानों में विदेशी कर्मचारी

१. सुपरिन्टेण्डेण्ट	१	स्थाई	१
२. वर्क्स मैनेजर, डिप्टी असिस्टेण्ट डारेक्टर जेनरल	३	स्थाई	२ कांट्रेक्ट पर१
३. असिस्टेंण्ट वर्क्स मैनेजर	३	स्थाई	
४. फोरमैन	१	स्थायी	
५. सुपरवाइजर "बी" ग्रेड	१	अस्थायी	
६. फिटर "ए" ग्रेड	१	अस्थायी	

Pension Cases

1284. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1012 on the 17th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the up-to-date position with regard to alteration of rules regarding expeditious disposal of pension cases;

(b) the present position regarding arrears; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Action to amend the relevant pension rules is being taken.

(b) A Statement of pension cases which are over two years old on 1st February, 1959 will be placed on the Table of the House during the current session.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the time by which the old pension cases will be settled. The administrative Ministries|Departments are being advised, from time to time, to clear all the outstanding pension cases with the maximum despatch.

Police Van in Road Accident

1285. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a C.P.W.D. employee was knocked down by a flying squad van near All India Radio on the 19th January, 1960;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an enquiry has been instituted to investigate into the matter;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the driver?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (d). Yes. An employee of the Central Public Works Department was knocked down by a Flying Squad vehicle on the 19th January, 1960, near the All India Radio. The driver of the vehicle was arrested and sent up for trial under section 304-A|IPC. The court discharged him on the 8th March, 1960, as it found that the employee was himself at fault and the driver was not to be blamed.

Harijan Welfare

1286. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have not utilised during 1959-60 so far the Central grant given to them for Harijan Welfare; and

(b) the reason for non-utilisation of the grants?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Grants are given on the basis of estimated expenditure for the entire year; therefore the grant allotted, or utilised, in respect of a part of a year cannot be indicated. The desired information for the year 1959-60 is likely to be available by the end of June, 1960.

Multipurpose Schools in Himachal Pradesh

1287. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of multipurpose schools started so far in Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Eleven, Sir.

Ladakh Frontier

1288. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state how many soldiers or officers were killed or injured during the last three months on the Ladakh frontier of India either in encounter with Chinese soldiers or by bullets from Chinese soldiers or police?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): There have been no incidents on the Sino-Indian border in Ladakh during the last three months.

Licensed Guns in Tripura

1289. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many licensed guns in the various sub-divisions of Tripura collected from the owners since 1949 have not been returned to the owners so far; and

(b) the reasons for delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 204.

(b) There has been no delay. 163 guns are reported to be unserviceable and the owners of 41 guns were refused licences.

Electoral Rolls

1290. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps do the Tripura Administration propose to take to remove innumerable errors that have occurred in cyclostyling names and other particulars of the voters in the electoral rolls of Parliamentary Constituency of Tripura; and

(b) whether the cyclostyling would be discontinued?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) It is not a fact that innumerable errors have occurred in cyclostying names and other particulars of voters in the electoral rolls of the Tripura Parliamentary Constituency. There were and may still be a few mistakes. Under section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the Electoral Registration Officer has been vested with the power to remove such errors.

(b) Multigraphing was resorted to in view of the difficulties in printing. This is being done on an experimental basis. The Election Commission is watching the progress and a decision to continue or to discontinue that process will be taken after the results of the experiment are known.

Agricultural Loans in Tripura

1291. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of notices served in Tripura, division-wise during 1959-60 for the realisation of agricultural loan; and

(b) the number of cases in which properties have been seized and auctioned?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a)

Kamalpur	87
Khowali	22
Sonamura	Nil
Amarpur	323
Kailashahar	120
Belonia	142
Sabroom	98
Sadar	86
Udaipur	80
Dharmanagar	150
Total	1608

(b) 19.

Rent Arrears in Tripura

1292. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of notice served in Tripura Sub-division-wise, in 1959-60 so far for the realisation of rent-arrears;

(b) whether the number is higher than in previous years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a)

Sonamura.	421
Kailasahar.	104
Kamalpur.	95
Udaipur.	54
Sabroom.	134
Dharmanagar.	282
Belonia.	889
Sadar.	2171
Khowai.	324
Amarpur.	507
TOTAL.	4981

(b) No. The corresponding number of such notices served during the year 1958-59 was 5,308.

(c) Does not arise.

Electoral Rolls in Tripura

1293. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether posession of Adda Cheque is a pre-condition for inclusion of name in voters' list in Tripura;

(b) whether a large number of Muslims have been refused enrolment as voters, because they did not possess Adda Cheque; and

(c) if so, whether Government would reconsider their claims for inclusion of same as voters?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). The necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Smuggling of Indian Currency

1294. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Currency amounting to Rs. 3300 was seized by custom staff while being smuggled near the Portuguese colony of Daman; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir, on the **1st January, 1960,** Indian Currency amounting to Rs. 3,247 was seized by custom staff on the ground that an attempt was being made to smuggle it to Daman.

(b) Departmental action against the persons concerned is in progress.

Books and Publications Proscribed

1295. { Shri Subiman Ghose: Shri D. R. Chavan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many books and publications have been proscribed in the year 1959 and uptill now;

(b) the language of the proscribed publications; and

(c) the reasons for proscribing the same?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). During this period, the Central Government banned the entry into India of only one book entitled "The Heart of India" by Alexander Campbell, published in English by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, under the Sea Customs Act, 1878. The book is scurrilous and obnoxious in its presentation of India.

Arrest of Spies in Jammu

1296. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jammu Police arrested three persons alleged to be spies who came across the border without permits during the last week of January, 1960;

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken against them;

(c) the total number of persons so arrested during 1959; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to tighten such infiltration?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Three persons were arrested by the Jammu Police on the 27th January, 1960 for crossing the border without permits. I understand that they were smugglers rather than spies.

(b) They were convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each for offences under the Indian Passport Act.

(c) None.

(d) All possible steps to check infiltration into Jammu and Kashmir from across the border have been taken.

Police Force for Guarding Eastern Border

1297. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to raise a Special Police Force to guard West Bengal's, 1,300-mile border with East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the estimated cost for this scheme, as also whether it is proposed to be shared with the State Government; and

(c) if the reply to the latter portion of part (b) above be in the affirmative, what is the ratio?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Durgapur Steel Project Hospital

1298. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee: / Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some twelve doctors have left the Durgapur Steel Project hospital on account of administrative difficulties hampering the working of the hospital;

(b) whether Government have examined the situation; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) During the last two years, 11 Medical Officers of the Durgapur Project have resigned. The reasons were mostly personal.

(b) and (c). Government do not think it necessary to interfere in this matter.

Doctors Serving in Ordnance Establishments

1299. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of doctors serving in Ordnance Establishments (ordnance factories, ordnance depots and army work-shops) has been made permanent upto the 1st January, 1960: and

(b) the number of doctors that still remain to be made permanent?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) These establishments cannot appropriately be clubbed together for the purpose presumably intended by the question. 36 per cent. of the Doctors serving in Ordnance

Factory Medical establishments have been made permanent. Permanent establishments for Doctors in Ordnance Depots and Army Workshops have not yet been created.

(b) 46 in Ordnance Factories and 29 in Ordnance Depots and Army Workshops.

Instructions regarding Employment of Government Officials' Relations

1300. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions regarding employment of sons and near relations of officers of Government of India in private firms which enjoy Government patronage;

(b) if so, what are the specific instructions; and

(c) the number of officers who have obtained permission to this effect so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The instructions are set out in Rule 3(A) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955 and Rule 4-A(1) of the All-India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1954. The Rules require that no member of any of the Service shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, permit his son, daughter or dependent to accept employment with any private firm with which he has official dealings or with any other firm having official dealings with the Government. In case the acceptance of the employment cannot await prior permission of the Government or is otherwise considered urgent, the matter has to be reported to Government and the employment can be accepted provisionally pending receipt of Government's orders.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Accidents in Bhilai Steel Plant

1301. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of major accidents that took place at Bhilai ever since the plant started;

(b) the number of persons involved in such accidents;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the causes of the accidents; and

(d) what precautions are taken for the future?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Of over 70,000 persons employed in the Bhilai Steel Project, 934 were involved in accidents of various degrees since the commencement of the works in December, 1956 upto the end of February, 1960. These include 165 fatal and permanently disabled cases.

(c) and (d). Courts of Enquiries were conducted in all cases of fatal and Electrical accidents. A number of circulars, instructions, and standing orders regarding provision of adequate measures for the safety of life and person of workers are in force, and have been circulated to all contractors and engineers in the Project. The contractors are expected to abide by these instructions, and the officers of the project are required to see that these instructions are followed by the contractors. Safety appliances, rubber hand gloves, insultation pads etc. have also been provided to electrical workers engaged on hazardous jobs and the staff of the electrical establishment of the project is technically qualified. A Safety Engineer is also in position at Bhilai. Departmental Safety Committee meets every month to review the progress made and their recommendations are given effect to.

Assistants' Grade Examination

1382. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of **persons** who have been offered posts **of Assistants** under the Central Secretariat Service Scheme and the number on the waiting list as a result of the examination held in May, 1959?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement explaining the position in detail in this regard is laid on the **Table**. [*See* Appendix II, annexure **No. 88**].

Science Students

1383. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the **Minister** of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proportion of the science students which was 34 per cent. in 1950 to the total student population has declined to 28 per cent in 1958;

(b) the reasons of such decline; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to induce students to take up science subjects?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The proportion of science students at collegiate level has declined from 34 per cent. to 28 per cent. Corresponding figures in respect of school students are not available.

(b) The expansion of facilities for scientific education has not kept pace with the increase in the total number of students ecause of paucity of resources required for setting up laboratories, for procuring scientific equipment and for finding suitably qualified teachers.

(c) Steps taken so far and those proposed to be taken are enumerated below:—

AT SCHOOL LEVEL

'i) Science is one of the diversified courses introduced in the multipurpose schools. During the First Plan, 229 such courses were sanctioned to the State Governments and Central assistance was given @ 66 per cent. of the non-recurring and 25 per cent. of the recurring expenditure. This is being continued in the Second Plan also but the existing pattern of Central assistance is 60 per cent. of both non-recurring and recurring expenditure.

(ii) During the First Plan assistance was also provided for the improvement of existing facilities for teaching of science @ Rs. 50,000 per school, to 214 schools. Central assistance amounted to 66 per cent. of non-recurring expenditure. This scheme is continued during the Second Plan also and Central assistance @ 50 per cent. is being provided.

(iii) For improving the teaching of General Science, along with Social studies and crafts, an initial grant of Rs. 15,000.00 per school was given during the First Plan period.

Central assistance amounted to 66 per cent. of the expenditure. The scheme is being continued during the IInd Plan and Central assistance @ 50 per cent. is being provided.

(iv) General science has been provided as a compulsory core subject in the reorientated system of higher secondary education. The Central Advisory Board of Education, at its meeting held in January, 1959, recommended a number of measures for the training of adequate number of teachers of science and other subjects. These measures have already been brought to the notice of the State Governments and Universities who are directly concerned.

(v) The Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education have started a number of Science Clubs in the secondary schools for providing opportunities to students for creative scientific activities. A

number of Central Science Clubs have also been established in certain selected training colleges having Departments of Extension Services.

AT COLLEGIATE LEVEL

It is proposed to lay greater emphasis on the development of facilities for scientific education in the Third Five Year Plan, including the award of scholarships to attract students to science courses.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बुनियादी प्राइमरी स्कूल

१३०४. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने बुनियादी प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं;

(ख) उन में से कितने स्कूलों में दस्तकारी सिखाने के लिए प्रशिक्षित अध्यापक हैं; और

(ग) बुनियादी स्कूलों में कौन-कौन सी दस्तकारियां सिखाई जाती हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) से (ग). मांगी गई सूचना प्रशासन से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय लोक सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Opium Output in Madhya Pradesh

1305. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of opium in Madhya Pradesh in 1959 as compared with 1958 and 1957;

(b) the total output in the Districts of Ratlam, Dhar and Namli during 1959, 1958 and 1957; and

(c) the number of licences issued in the above districts during 1959, 1958 and 1957?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a)

(a)	*Opium season* (1st October to 30th September)	*Total produce at 70°C* (Maunds)
	1956-57	5,210
	1957-58	8,089
	1958-59	9,540

(b)	*Opium season* (1st October to 30th September)	*Total produce at 70°C*	
		Ratlam (includes village Namli). (Maunds)	Dhar. (Maunds)
	1956-57	849	Nil
	1957-58	1,117	Nil
	1958-59	1,441	Nil

(c)	*Opium season* (1st October to 30th September).	*No. of licenses*	
		Ratlam (includes village Namli)	Dhar.
	1956-57	291	Nil
	1957-58	329	Nil
	1958-59	414	Nil

NOTE:—Poppy cultivation in Dhar district has been permitted for the first time in 1555-60 opium season (1st October, 1959 to 30th September, 1960).

Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1306. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state whether every State will have an Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the year 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): No, Sir.

L.D.C. Grade Examination

1307. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates declared qualified by U.P.S.C. in the L.D.C. Grade Examination held in December, 1958; and

(b) how many of them have so far been offered appointment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) **1265.**

(b) Offered appointment in CSCS	899
Offered appointment in Railway Board Secretariat Clerical Service: . . .	13
TOTAL .	912
Number of persons who are likely to be offered appointment shortly: .	26

2. As the remaining 327 persons are already working as temporary Lower Division Clerks either in Ministries and other offices included in the CSCS Scheme or under the Railway Board, no offer of appointment has been sent to them.

12.05 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Kailash Bihari Lall who passed away at New Delhi on the 19th March, 1960 at the age of 65.

Shri Kailash Bihari Lall was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1936 to 1945.

I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolence to the family of Shri Kailash Bihari Lall.

May I request the House to stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow?

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

12.06 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE BY BANK EMPLOYEES

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri S. M. Banerjee, who has also given notice of a Calling Attention. I only want to state to the House that for such purposes as this, a Calling Attention would be better, and therefore I wanted to fix the Calling Attention notice tomorrow. But there is one other notice, already. He may read his notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The adjournment motion is not with me. It is about the strike on the 19th instant, that is, Saturday, by nearly 70,000 bank employees. I realise that the strike was only a token strike, but it had a deeper significance in the sense that a strike by 70,000 bank employees is a glaring manifestation and it shows that the bank employees are generally against a national tribunal. The other day the hon. Prime Minister . . .

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no speech. I will ask the hon. Minister to make a statement.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I shall make a brief statement on this situation.

In the statement made by me in this House on the 11th March, 1960, I had mentioned that after careful consideration, Government had come to the conclusion that in the circumstances the best course for settling the bank dispute was to refer it to a National Tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act. Immediate steps

[Shri Nanda]

were initiated to find out a suitable presiding officer for the proposed National Tribunal. Because of the importance of the dispute, Government decided that the Presiding Officer of the National Tribunal should be a sitting High Court Judge. This meant consultation with various State Governments. I am glad to announce that we have been able to secure the services of a sitting Judge of the Bombay High Court for this purpose, and a notification to this effect is being issued today.

Simultaneous action was taken to examine on the usual lines, the scores of demands made by the various associations of bank employees. These demands have been scrutinized in detail and a notification is expected to be issued in a day or so.

My previous statement was in respect of the dispute between the employees and all the banks including the State Bank of India. Government have since considered the dispute between the Reserve Bank and its employees as well and it has been decided to refer this dispute also to the same National Tribunal as a separate reference.

I am sorry that the strike of the employees of the State Bank is still continuing and, as a matter of fact, as the House knows, other bank employees had gone on a token strike on the 19th March, 1960. The President of the All-India State Bank of India Staff Federation met me on the 16th March, 1960 and handed over to me a copy of the resolution passed by the Council of the Federation on the 13th March, 1960. In the light of my discussions with him, I was hoping that the strike would be called off soon. There is no longer any justification for its continuance as announcements are being made for the constitution of the National Tribunal and its terms of reference. I again request the bank employees and their leaders that they should immediately call off the strike.

With reference to the observations made by the hon. Member, I would request him and the others interested in this matter to refer to the notification as soon as it is published and made available to them, which I hope will be very soon, in the course of the day or tomorrow.

An Hon. Member: When will it issue?

Shri Nanda: I said that as to matters which were brought up in the course of this discussion, the answer will be found in the notification. And so far as the question of victimisation is concerned, I am sure there will be no attempt at any kind of victimisation.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): What is the harm in his recapitulating the points which have been raised by my hon. friend Shri Banerjee. The first is: what are the terms of reference?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Just one sentence. I am also a party.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister has said that a notification will be issued relating to all these points that have been raised. Hon. Members will wait with patience, and I am sure he will do it as quickly and as early as possible.

In view of the statement, I do not give my consent.

12.10 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* CHINESE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO INDIA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have received a reply from the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China about his coming here. The House may remember that I had suggested about the 20th April

for his visit here. He has broadly accepted this date, that is, he has suggested coming here on the 19th April and to stay here till the 25th April. I wanted to inform the House of this new development.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May I know whether a copy of the letter will be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not usual to put every letter on the Table of the House. I have no objection, but I do not wish to introduce a practice that every letter that I get should be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): It is so important.

Shri Vajpayee: After all, they are placed on the Table in the shape of a White Paper. Since there is no White Paper to be issued shortly, therefore, the letter may be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is still a Red paper!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am prepared to place this paper on the Table of the House on the understanding that such a demand will not be made in the future.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT LTD. AND BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of each of the following papers:

(i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2004/60.]

(ii) Annual Report of Bharat Electronics Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2005/60.]

AMENDMENTS TO ALL INDIA SERVICES (DEATH-CUM-RETIREMENT BENEFITS) RULES

AND

ANNUAL REPORT OF ADMINISTRATIVE VIGILANCE DIVISION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Notification No. G.S.R. 264 dated the 5th March, 1960, making certain amendment to the All-India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2006/60.]

(ii) Annual Report of the Administrative Vigilance Division for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2007/60.]

LIST OF CONCERNS GRANTED EXEMPTION UNDER SECTION 56-A OF INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT

AND

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA AND DENMARK FOR AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION OF INCOME

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of

[Shri B. Gopala Reddy]

each of the following papers:—

(i) List of concerns to which exemption under section 56-A of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 was granted during the year 1958-59. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2008/60.]

(ii) Agreement between the Governments of India and Denmark for the avoidance of double taxation of income published in Notification No. G.S.R. 316, dated the 9th March, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2009/60.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Seventy-second Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-second Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Community Development —CPA Part III.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CLOSURE OF TEXTILE FACTORIES IN LUDHIANA

Mr. Speaker: Now, there is a calling attention notice, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi. The hon. Member is absent. Then, Shri Braj Raj Singh. He is also absent. Since neither of them is present here, the hon. Minister may lay the statement on the Table of the House.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 89].

12.14 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTUTE—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty who was in possession of the House may kindly continue her speech.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): What I was trying to place before the House was the serious situation arising out of the...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has already taken 19 minutes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I have taken only 18 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, that does not matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I shall finish within half an hour.

I had already stated in my earlier speech that prices were going up. The hon. Minister, when he met me, told me that he would completely refute this fact by facts and figures. I would be very glad if he could do so. As far as the outside market is concerned, we know that prices are prevailing high, but when we go and look up the prices given in the books supplied to us by Government, often, we cannot exactly find whether they are really going up. But, when I looked into even these figures, I find that even in the index of wholesale prices of cereals, this rising trend is shown in January. That is the point that I would like to urge. The point is not to show that it was high in

November but lower in January. The point is how in January-February, it is going up, because that is the post harvest period.

For cereals, in December, 1958, it was 105. In January, 1959, it was 103. That is the trend normally. In December, 1959 it was 101. On January 6th, 1960, it was 105·1. The same thing is true of wholesale index of food articles. On 3rd January, 1959, it was 112·5. On 16th January, 1960, it was 118·4.

Even if we take a surplus province like Andhra Pradesh, we find that in January, 1959, it was 17·50. In January, 1960, it was 18·50, while on 6th February, 1960, it was 19, and on 13th February, 1960, it was 19·25.

If we take a deficit State like West Bengal, which is a chronically deficit State, where the prices always go up, we find that in each of the *mandis* the prices have gone up. In Calcutta, in February, 1959, it was 21·60. In February, 1960, after the formation of the food zone, it was 24. So, for each one of the areas, we find this sort of trend.

So far as Orissa is concerned, in Balasore, on 3rd January, 1959, it was 14·50, while in January, 1960 it was 20·50. In each of the States, whether deficit or surplus, the prices have been going up in the course of the harvest period.

So, the question of how to hold the price-line has become very important. This morning, in the papers, we saw that the National Development Council had again taken up this matter, and the Chief Ministers are going to meet again in April. There is a small statement in the press saying that they have said that there should be no expert committee, that it is a political question, and, therefore, some other type of a committee will have to be set up.

Having gone into the question of holding the price-line, which was proposed by the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee, I find that they have taken into consideration the fact that part of it is a political question. We have seen already the Swatantra party coming out the other day with their policy in regard to this question of State trading. We do know that it does need co-operation of the people to have a sound price policy. Therefore, the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee had suggested a Central Food Advisory Council. At page 81 of their report, they have stated that there should be representatives of the Government, there should be representatives of the parties, there should be other representatives of the trade, industry, workers, consumers, banks, co-operatives, leading political parties and economists; and they should meet as often as is necessary but at least twice a year in connection with the *kharif* and *rabi* season.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): What about representatives of cultivators? No representatives of cultivators?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes, the very first thing that they have stated is about representatives of agriculture, or agriculturists. Besides this, there is another very good and important suggestion, which seems to have receded into the background, and that is about the Prices Intelligence Division. Without a Prices Intelligence Division, it is impossible for any body, whether non-official or official, to really function. For, only the wholesale index of prices does not give the trend about the sectional variations of prices of produce, of market arrivals, imbalances that are created thereby and so on. And we have seen what a mess we have made on the question of statistics. Even among Ministers, we find contradictory figures. One Minister gave us the deficit in West Bengal, two days before, as being 6 lakhs tons. Two days afterwards, on the 26th January, it became 12 lakhs tons. This kind of thing is continuously happening. I do not know why this kind of difference should be there.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Chinese way of statistics!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We should give up this way of having statistics and completely misleading this House.

Then, there was a suggestion made in regard to the price stabilisation board. It was more or less suggested as a high-powered or high-level body, properly integrated with the machinery of decisions within Government on economic questions. That was why they suggested that there should be representatives of the Planning Commission, of the Reserve Bank of India, of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Finance, Commerce and Industry and Railways. This kind of committee alone could deal effectively with the problem of price stabilisation, examining not only food prices but other related consumer and producer goods prices etc. They would keep a constant watch over the situation, making a realistic assessment not only of current trends but of future prospects, and prescribing measures to be taken in different circumstances.

The fourth important suggestion which was made was regarding the foodgrains stabilisation organisation. The Foodgrains Inquiry Committee did not say that immediately we have to jump into wholesale monopoly procurement, but they did say that we have to go on steadily increasing the arena of what they called the socialisation of trade. The machinery through which you will have to do that may have to be, partly, the wholesale traders, those who are not licensed to sell part of what they procure themselves and thus making profits as they like. But, the Committee have also suggested that you will have to have your own organisation in the *mandis* making open market purchases. We have to do these things. That is why this is a very important organisation that has to be set up.

Actually, when the debate took place here on sugar scarcity, the Food Minister, Shri Patil said that we are going to have such a body within two months when we will see the prices coming down. That promise yet remains to be actually implemented in practice.

If State trading has to be successfull it must be built on a widespread basis of cooperatives; and if cooperatives have to be successful, it will also depend on how effectively State trading is given effect to. The N.D.C. has made it very clear also at the last meeting. Actually, the entire thing has to be taken into consideration. We have been speaking again and again that if cooperatives are to be successful there must be successful land reforms. But often what we say is immediately dismissed as ideological fad.

Here is the Community Development Evaluation made by the United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance. What is it that they have said? They have actually gone into this entire question of the formation of cooperatives. They have said,

> "The current proposal for State monopoly of the grain trade cannot succeed unless there is a vast network of local co-operatives for storing and selling grain."

At this stage I do not propose to go into this whole question of the failure of the warehousing programme. As regards this yet we are far short of our targets. The U.N. Committee go on to say:

> "Marketing co-operatives should form a major part of any plan for national or State marketing of agricultural products, particularly of foodgrains, and producer co-operatives should indeed be the foundation of a national marketing plan."

Then, they go on to say what are the obstacles to co-operation. They say:

"The obstacles to co-operation are not merely a matter of organisation; they are also closely related to the social structure in village society."

This is where the question of land distribution and the breaking up of the monopoly on land and the breaking up of hold of the money lenders comes. This is one of the main things that they have brought out and they have said this.

"Some reduction of economic inequalities would probably help in this matter; hence the importance of land reform measures (such as 'ceiling') which, as already stated, should on no account be unduly delayed."

"A real community of interests between money-lender and debtor, between landowner and share-cropper, who receives half of the crop while bearing the entire cost of cultivation, is obviously not easy to establish."

So this is a very important point. We have harped on it on many occasions. It is stated that we have on paper many land reform laws. But, what has happened? Actually, these laws are not implemented at the village level. On that point, they say:

"...failure to abide by the provisions of the law saps a village's community spirit, the community development authority should be empowered to step in."

That is to see and ensure that proper enforcement of the law is actually there. It gives the example of the share-cropper's right and the tenants' rights and say that all these are not actually implemented. So this is very important.

Regarding production, I do not like to go much into it because our second speaker will deal with it. There is only one point, or rather two, which I would stress, the question of credit and minor irrigation. On the question of credit, there is a report of July 1959 which shows that the loans advanced increased from Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 198 crores. But, there is one feature. In this report, they say that the number of State cooperatives fell from 23 to 21. The number of individual membership shows much larger decline than in preceding 2 years. We should like to know whether this is due to the amalgamation of the various State Cooperative Banks; because, as far as we know, it is the primary units that have been amalgamated and not the State Cooperative Banks. Then, also it says that the Central cooperatives fell from 451 to 418, though the working capital, deposits and loans advanced increased. It says that the position of the societies earning profit has gone down. Now, the question is, is it because the base has been widened; is it because a large number of peasants not having security of land have been given loans. But I find from the report of the Technical Assistance Evaluation Committee of the United Nations that actually it is not so. They say that the majority of people who have received loans has been the richer sections of the peasantry and as yet it has not become broad-based.

Therefore, I would like the Minister to tell us the reason. These recommendations have also found force with the Ford Foundation. They have said two things. One is that creditworthiness should not be based on the assets, that is land, but should be on the prospects of the future crops. That is the first principle. The poor share-cropper who does produce a quite substantial portion of the total production in our country should also get the credit facilities. I think, this is very important. They have said that the primary societies must be improved for the extension of credit and that they believe that there should be no due date by which time Government advances should be repaid because, they say, it is necessary to give a period of time, a sufficiently long

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

period of time for capital formation at the local level. This is very important.

Then, there is the question of minor irrigation. The United Nations Technical Assistance Programme people have very clearly stated that, in the blocks which are supposed to have quite a bit of the minor irrigation work under them, the achievement amounts to not more than 30 to 40 per cent of the original targets and in some areas nothing at all has been achieved. Not only that. In an article which I read by one of the Members of the Technical Evaluation Committee, it is stated by one of the members, Reno Dumont that last year the Damodar river supplied only 2,000 hectors of water in comparison with a target of 4,00,000 hectors altogether—that is the target in the rainy season. And, that last year, out of 6.4 million acres which the First Plan provided with irrigation facilities only about 1.6 million acres were, in fact, irrigated.

This is a point which Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has raised with force on many occasions. This point of minor irrigation is a very very important one and as yet we find that this is the thing. The allocations are made under various heads, under Irrigation and Power, Community Development, under Food and Agriculture, under the G.M.F. schemes and various other schemes. They have got to be integrated. Not only that; but quick decisions have to be taken.

I know myself that in one of my areas in my constituency, it requires drainage. Without drainage a huge area of some thousands of acres is inundated. For 4 years I have been trying. We have got money allocated also. For four years, in this Kararabad area, we have not been able to do this. If this is the position, my hon. friend will come forward and say the same thing about many other areas with this slow pace of progress, with all the best intentions in the world, we find that we are not able to progress on this question of minor irrigation.

With these few words I say that it is necessary to give much more thought and take really concrete steps. We have had report after report, evaluation committee after committee and as yet we have neither been able to hold the price line nor have we been able to really bring about a big break through in the way of increased production. We have not been able even to do much with the question of minor irrigation, with the question of going apace with credit facilities so that the moneylenders who are yet taking 80 or 85 per cent of the money in the village areas are not loosening their stranglehold on the peasants.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today there is a general recognition without exception of the fact that all efforts must be combined to bring about self-sufficiency in food. It is also a very gratifying thing to know that the N.D.C. have decided that the holding of the price level is of paramount importance.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): What about the Chief Ministers?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am talking about the Chief Ministers' Conference.

The rough outline of the Third Plan that has come out shows that Rs. 600 crores are available for the Agriculture Ministry and Rs. 400 crores for Community Development. At the very outset I should like to say that this lack of integration between different Ministries—the hon. Member who preceded me also spoke about it —does impede the progress of our plans to a very large extent in regard to raising the level of agricultural production. I do not hold any particular opinion as to which should be the means through which the work should be executed. I suppose the

word 'agriculture' denotes that it is the Agriculture Ministry but in any case there should be integration between all these Ministries in a proper manner. There is no coordination and it is very difficult for us to find out what funds have been utilised for what purpose. It is not merely a question of the allocation of funds but it is a question of actual utilisation of funds. This is something we have been asking for year after year, but somehow this complete picture has never been placed before us.

Shri Tyagi: Confused picture.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: According to the Ministry's report we find there is an increase of 6 per cent in the year 1958-59 over the production of 1956-57 and 14.3 per cent over that of 1957-58 which was a bad year. But the Report says that in spite of the large increase in output, that is 6 per cent, the price in 1958-59 did not show a corresponding improvement. This is what is stated in their own Report. It is certainly the position that we see around the country.

Again, the total quantity of foodgrains that had to be imported during the year 1959 was 38.7 lakh tons which is higher than in the years immediately preceding it. As the figures show, the food production this year was 73.5 million tons and the extra stocks from Government including imports amounted to 4.4 million tons that were to be utilised. Thus 70.9 million tons or, say, 78 million tons—I think my figures are more or less accurate—is the figure that had to be utilised according to demands. I feel that in view of this position we are facing a very serious situation in the coming year firstly because there is a population increase of 2 per cent and secondly because of the rising standard, though it is slight but it is there. Therefore, the effective demand will go up to 80 or 81 million tons. You have estimated the food production at 73.5 million tons. May I know whether that will be maintained? The indications are not very helpful. For example, take the case of rice—50 per cent of cereals is rice production. Last year, the drop in rice production was from 118 to 99 and this year it has dropped from 113 to 105 and it is a much lesser drop. That does not augur well for the future. There is also a doubt with regard to wheat crop.

Under these circumstances, I would ask the hon. Minister whether there is any reason to paint such a rosy picture as the Report shows because it would be much better not to be complacent. For myself I do not want to suggest any counsel of despair. I do not believe in such things and I am glad that the Ministry does not go in for that. But at the same time I feel a little despondent because it might have an effect on the working and implementation of our plans.

The Ministry has explained some of the difficulties which are, of course, due to floods in West Bengal and in some of the districts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bombay, Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir and also droughts in U.P. All the same, in some of the parts where they had been expecting a fairly bumper crop, the actual production was not very much less and in fact in some cases it was not less than the level of production of the preceding year. That shows that we cannot say that we are entirely at the mercy of Nature.

Now, Sir, why should we not have started earlier some of the long-term measures? I am going to mention something which the Minister always expects from me. I have to mention it because it is an absolute fact, namely, the delay in the construction of Farakha Barrage on the Ganges. There had been unprecedented floods in 1956 and also there were unprecedented floods in 1959 in West Bengal. They were all due to the fact that the construction of Farakha Barrage which is also necessary for the port of Calcutta has not even been started. It will take years to complete. We have not started on some of these

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

long-term measures which are of absolute importance even in regard to the maintenance of the crops that grow because floods destroy these crops.

Speaking about smaller things, I do not want to divert the little time that I have from agricultural production which is the most significant thing, but I would like to say one thing and that is, that we have in our country paid very little attention to the protection of the crops. After all, we are at the mercy of Nature and so many crops fail. As I have seen in my own constituency during previous years, and also in other parts of West Bengal and Bihar the crops have grown up high but they fail on account of pests and diseases. The machines that you require for spraying and various other things and the insecticides, for all these things you have not got proper measures. It is just like the sick persons who are not being properly treated. Of course, it is true about human beings also and for human beings we are setting up more health centres, but, for the crops on which the human beings have to live we also ought to do something a little more quickly. Even though it is true that we have improved the administrative side to some extent—it is a great improvement—but there is lack of coordination, synchronisation and all that. Although it has come down to some extent, it is still very much there.

Now the question of food policy arises. I know the estimate in the Third Plan is that we shall attain self-sufficiency in food. If we do that, there is nothing like that. But we have not given proper consideration to the geometrical increase of population. Though we talk a great deal about it, even where the demand is there we are surprised to hear that the implements required for controlling the birth-rate and the size of families are not supplied; they are not made in India and they are not even imported in sufficient quantities. The Health Minister, I think, will bear me out on this point. I am sure this is more important to the Food Ministry at least from a materialistic point of view than to the Health Ministry. That is why I have brought it up here.

Shri Tyagi: We must share his budget for it.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I come to the recent decision taken by the N.D.C.—it has come in today's paper—that the price level is to be maintained. I am glad, because nothing is more important today.

Mr. Speaker: Are they vigorously carrying on similar propaganda for family planning in China?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I do not know about China.

Shri Rajendra Singh: In China they are doing it now.

Shri Tyagi: Divorce is the only cure.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The propaganda about family planning is done in the United States also.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The most important factor, as I was saying, until we reach self-sufficiency in food is the maintenance of the price level. How do we do this. It is no use wavering among policies of *laissez faire* and controls which are half-hearted controls, regulations which are no regulations and movement restrictions which are provocative and irritating and zonal systems which do not operate. It is perfectly true that the zonal system has created more problems than solving them I do not believe in *laissez faire* economy at all, when we are in short supply and if we have to maintain the price level wt will have to do certain things. But if you believe in *laissez faire* economy, why do you have these movement restrictions instead of having one zone for the country as a whole? Even in this zone—West Bengal-Orissa zone—there is not much sign of improvement and I do not know if

Madhya Pradesh and Bombay were made one zone, it would be better. Why not leave the whole country free for movement of foodgrains, when you believe in letting the demand and supply have a free run. I personally think that if the price level is to be held, we have to take two things into consideration. First of all, the price level cannot be held if the food prices, the prices of cereals are allowed to go up. On them, depend the prices of others. You may speak about the cultivator. The cultivator is very important, no doubt.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Have you considered the cost of food production?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am just coming to that. In regard to the cultivator, I would say this. Once you have computed the minimum price level that should be maintained, the cultivator can be helped in a better way. He need not be helped by just allowing the prices to go skyrocketing. If you want to help the cultivator, we should provide him with certain facilities like fertiliser, etc. Let him have every facility to increase his yield per acre. We are not doing much there though we talk about it. If we do that, we can keep the price level stable. If such a price level was maintained in regard to food, the cultivator himself will reap the benefit from it because the price of goods that he buys, correspondingly, would not go sky high. It is an important and fundamental principle of economics and I was happy to know that the NDC—the National Development Council—had more or less come to realise this point.

If we did all this, eventually, I think, an efficient system of price will emerge.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Just a few minutes more, Sir. A system of distribution with priorities is essential. It is the only way out when supply is so short of demand. I have been advocating this earlier and I repeat it today. The last speaker spoke about the Asoka Mehta Committee's report. She went into details of it and I do not want to recount what she has said. But I do maintain that we could have implemented some at least of the major recommendations. For instance, it has been suggested that the price stabilisation policy is possible only if there is a stabilisation board, for foodgrains prices especially. That has not been done.

So far as State trading is concerned, what is it if taken to its logical conclusion? I do agree that just State trading in the air will not help. The logical conclusions that flow from it have to be gone into and brought in until we become self-sufficient in foodgrains production. One can see that in the NDC meetings also—as reports appear in the newspapers—these things are gone into. Maintenance of the price level and the distribution of food to the citizens in a welfare State are both of great and urgent importance. When we have attained self-sufficieniy in food when self-sufficiency comes after checking the population growth as well as increasing the food production, manifold or thousandfold, of course we can do away with controls. The ideal of free flow of demand and supply can come in then. I particularly plead for the children of this country, for those who are the future citizens and every child has a right to a sufficient quantity of nutritious food. When we import food from outside the country, surely that is the least that we can do. I do not say that a great deal is not being done. I know that famine conditions are averted although the natural conditions are bad in many years. Food is being supplied to people and crores of rupees are spent on relief measures. All this is there. These can only be obviated by our long-term measures coming in and our short-term measures being implemented properly, giving fruitful results.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): It is a ladies' day. . . .(*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: That too from West Bengal.

Shri Tyagi: They catch your eye very easily!

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): We are concerned with kitchen more.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure every hon. Member goes and sits in front of his sister or mother for food every day; therefore, I am giving them an opportunity.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): I am an exception in this respect.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: This year's food grain production has been the highest on record, namely, 73·5 million tons and this is a matter of gratification. The index of agricultural production declined from 123·6 to 114·6 in 1956-57.

Shri A. M. Thomas: 1957-58.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Not only have we made up this decline but it has risen sharply to 131. In fact, inspite of fluctuations there is an unmistakable evidence of expansion of foodgrains production and the average rate of growth is 3·4 per cent per year which does not compare so unfavourably with the other regions of the world. . . **(An Hon. Member:** How is it?) It is also noteworthy, that the growth since the advent of planning has been more rapid than the previous decade. In the preceding decade, the average level of production was 50 million tons but in this decade it has never gone down below 62·3 per cent. No doubt all this improvement is due to the formulation and implementation of various development programmes in the field of agriculture.

In the very first page of the report of the Food Ministry, they say that the increased food production has helped to relieve the difficult price situation. Unfortunately, I do not quite agree with this remark of the Ministry because we find that the price is continuously rising. It may have helped the situation a little. But even the tables given in the *Economic Survey* show a different picture. It says that the food price index 118·2 in 1959 —the highest on record, the figures for the two preceding years being 106·6 and 112. We also know the various causes to which this price rise is due but I do not wish to go into the details of it. I would only like to draw your attention to one aspect. In our country a psychology has developed among the producers as well as the traders whereby a marginal surplus is turned into a deficit and a marginal deficit is turned into a huge deficit. If there is a slight production decline, the market arrivals are much less than are justified and consequently the prices rise leading to hoarding, blackmarketeering and other things. Our experience of the First and Second Plans teaches us that stabilisation of food prices and increase in agricultural production are, and will remain, the basic task of the Third Plan. Because without price stabilisation, as has been emphasised by the other speakers, the plan expenditure goes up, and then in spite of high financial expenditure, we do not get matching results in physical terms. A vicious circle is thus created. The costs increases creating more and more difficulties for the Plan implementation.

Therefore, Sir, a solution has to be found. One solution is to build up a substantial reserve, a big buffer stock which will check rise in prices. The difficulties in this connection are of procurement within the country for building up this buffer stock when there is expectation of a rise in prices. As such a time if procurement is made it leads to further rise in prices. But I do not contend that there should not be any procurement within the country; all that I wish to say is that procurement should not

be made when there is scarcity. When it is unavoidable, procurement should be made from richer sections, sometimes even compulsorily. But foreign stocks in time of need must be secured. This would dampen the profiteering psychology and facilitate procurement at proper prices. Therefore, there is an absolute need for a sufficiently big buffer stock, whether we get it from our country or whether we get it from outside. It is unpopular to talk of foreign imports, but it cannot be helped under the present conditions.

In this connection, Shri Patil's original plan of negotiation with some countries, especially USA, for storing part of their disposable stocks was worth considering. It had the merit of not involving us in advance, in foreign expenditure or even loans. While the presence of stocks in our country would have had a psychological effect on the market and also in time of need, we would have got the stocks quickly avoiding shipping bottlenecks etc. I do not know, for some reason or the other this scheme has been given up. Perhaps it may be still in the offing; if that is so, I think that is the best thing that we could have.

Against this, there is an argument that if we import from outside the States become complacent, their efforts towards production get relaxed and this acts as a disincentive. But we have to realise that stabilisation of prices is the biggest task as far as the Plan is concerned. The entire Plan depends on that. Therefore, in order to stabilise the price we may have to import foreign stocks for the time being. It may be a necessary evil, but we have to do it and we must face the situation.

This brings me to the question of increased food production and allocation for agriculture in the Third Plan because, after all, price stabilisation can only come when we increase our production. It is agreed that increase in food and agricultural production will help to solve our foreign exchange problem, export problem and price stabilisation problem.

Let us take the foreign exchange problem. This cannot be solved because we have heavy import requirements. Even if we defer payments today, debts accumulate and sometime or the other we will have to discharge those debts. The only way way to get over the foreign exchange problem is increased agricultural production.

Let us then take the export problem. This too cannot be solved without additional agricultural production. I shall only give a few examples. Take the case of cotton. When raw cotton production falls, the cost of cotton manufacture rises and it becomes less competitive in the export market. A ceiling on cloth production also comes to be indirectly fixed thereby. Again, take the question of jute. When there is a fall in the quality of raw jute, jute manufacturers face trouble in the export market. Otherwise, in spite of substitutes, cheap and good jute manufacture can hold ground. Then I come to the case of oilseeds. Because of insufficient production of oilseeds, vegetable oils cannot be exported in large quantities as we used to do. Our exports have dwindled. Because of insufficient production of potatoes, onions etc. Though there is a very good market in South-East Asia where we banned export of these commodities. Therefore, our exports can be built up only when our agricultural production has been stepped up to a great extent. If we try to export under the present conditions, it will only create an imbalance in the structure of prices at home.

Let us see what is the true position with regard to production. We have increased our production to a great extent, but our productivity per acre is the lowest yet in the world. The average production of wheat per hectre in India during the

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period 1948—52 was about 6·6 thousand kilograms. It rose to 7,000 kilograms by 1957, about six per cent rise in five to six years or about one per cent per year. During the same period rice and cotton rose by about 6 per cent and 11 per cent respectively.

The F.A.O. Year Book, in this connection, tells us that in spite of developmental activities, better techniques and methods, more fertilizers, improved irrigation facilities, the productivity of the various crops has not registered the increase that it should have. Therefore, it is worthwhile for the Food Minister to give special attention to this aspect of the situation.

I am afraid, a very grave situation will arise if food production falls short of the target in the coming years. It is calculated that in order to cope with the increased population we should have 105 million tons as the target in the Third Plan. If there is a shortfall, what will be the consequences? Our recent experience has shown, as I have already referred, that a shortfall of three million tons leads to a shrinkage in the market arrivals of the order of 7 million tons to 9 million tons. The effect of a multiple of the shortage is felt by the people on a still higher level. Therefore, if in the Third Plan production rises, say, to 95 million tons from the 1959 level of 73 million tons, even then there will be a shortage of about 10 million tons to 15 million tons. The impact of this shortage on the market and a multiple of the shortage falling on the people will be of the order of 30 million tons to 40 million tons. This will be a terrible disaster.

How, then, are we to ensure the increase of food production of necessary volumes? That brings me to the question of allocation. I do not know, but the hon. Minister is here and he will enlighten us as to whether there has been a tussle going on between his Ministry and the Ministry of Planning on the matter of allocation, whether his Ministry has demanded Rs. 1,000 crores and the Planning Ministry has conceded only Rs. 600 crores. Now, can this outlay bring the desired results, that is what we have to consider? In the Second Plan the outlay was Rs. 350 crores. That has given us an increase of 10 million tons. How do we expect the increase of 25 to 30 million tons with an investment of only Rs. 600 crores? This morning we had some figures announced by the National Development Council, that only Rs. 1,000 crores have been allotted both for Community Development and Agriculture together. I do not know how the break up is within this figure. But there is a general impression that for agriculture too much money is not needed and more money is needed only for industries. The impression is that for industries you need money from the beginning to the end but for agriculture you can spend money up to a certain level and then leave the rest to the people. This, I think, is a very unrealistic assessment of the situation. In countries where they have really brought about good improvement in their agricultural production they have found that only with proper investment do they get proper returns. Therefore, Sir, I should think that a proper allocation should be made for agriculture and it should not be mixed up with other items connected with the agricultural problem if we want to achieve the target we have set before us.

Therefore, a lot of re-thinking is necessary in this regard. People think that popular efforts will bring about this result. I am one who believes in it, but what have we seen in these years? In spite of all efforts popular effort has not in any measurable extent helped agricultural production. If that kind of popular effort has to be brought about, it cannot be left on this Ministry alone,

it is a matter which has to be looked into by this Ministry, the Government, all political parties and all popular organisations. That means there should be very great co-ordination between the Ministry, the people and the various parties. Is it possible under the present set-up to bring about that kind of a co-ordination?

Sir, while popular effort will yield results in the matter of food production, food production is a matter which cannot be left to its fate. Therefore, refusal to allocate larger funds to the Ministry of Agriculture based on this reasoning is defective. In case of failure to reach the target the Food Ministry will be made the scapegoat. Sir, I hold no brief for the Food Minister, but this position is illogical. Therefore, we must strike a balance. For a minimum increase with which we can somehow manage the country's food situation, we should depend entirely on the Government's extension programme in agriculture that is, on official machinery, and for the balance depend on popular efforts. Therefore, I raise my voice strongly that more allocation should be made for agriculture, because I think that of all the projects that we have in the Third Plan this is the most important project and we must give sufficient money to it.

Another point, to which reference has been made by hon. Members who spoke before me, is about the lack of co-ordination between the various Ministries dealing with agriculture. We have the Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Community Development and the Ministry of Irrigation and other Ministries. For the time being I am only taking into consideration the Ministry of Community Development. The Ministry of Community Development is supposed to devote 80 per cent of its task for the development of agriculture. I would like to see a better co-ordination among these three departments. I do not know much about the working of C.D. projects, but I have visited block areas and what did I see? If there are six officers at the block, out of these six, one is an agricultural expert, and that one agricultural expert is so much buried under the files that he has no time to go out and see how the work is done. There is not only a lack of co-ordination among these three departments but in some places you find an atmosphere of rivalry, each pulling the other way. Therefore, we want a complete co-ordination not only at the ministerial level but it must percolate down to the lowest level. Only then some substantial results can be achieved.

13 hrs.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the Minister on two things. Firstly, about the lead he has given in allowing private sector to start small and medium fertiliser factories in the States. The scheme will help increase fertliser production without impinging on the Plan resources. Secondly, the package plan. I do not know the details of the plan, but the idea of having one model district in each State is welcome. This will mean intensive work in specified areas where the Government will supply the technical knowledge and other wherewithals—popular efforts will be harnessed. It would be possible to check the achievements and find out the defects. If we can work in a proper way in these areas, we will be in a position to assess the difficulties and the defects of our work and correct the defects.

Now, I should like to sound a note of warning. Along with fertilisers we should also step up soil testing programmes properly. Because, if the soil testing programme lags behind the production of fertilisers, it will lead to disastrous results, namely, the erosion of land and antipathy of the people. We have seen what is happening in many areas. In the first one or two years, the yield is good and then the land is exhausted. Therefore, it is essential to find out what should be the combination of the fertiliser for each plot. So, greater

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emphasis on soil testing should be laid and more work should be done in that field.

Sir, as you have rung the bell, I do not wish to continue. I would like to emphasise, and add my voice to that of other hon. Members who have spoken before me, that much greater attention should be paid to the aspect of giving credit facilities to the cultivators. Our cultivators are experienced, and they are good workers. They know their job. But they have not got the facilities that they need. If credit is given to them and irrigational facilities are given to them, I am sure they can give good results.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, अभी बहुत सी तकरीरें प्राइसिज़ और दूसरी चीज़ों के मुताल्लिक हमारी बहनों ने कीं । प्राइस स्टैबिलाइज़ेशन एक दक़ीक़ सबजेक्ट है और अगर मैं उस दक़ीक़ सबजेक्ट में पड़ा, तो वे मोटी मोटी बातें रह जायेंगी, जिन को मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं ।

सब से अव्वल तो मैं उस बात की तरफ़ तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिस के बारे में मैं चन्द मर्तबा पहले भी कह चुका हूं । इस सिलसिले में हमारा जो सब से बड़ा ड्राबैक है, वह हमारी कांस्टीच्यूशनल डिफ़ीकल्टी है । जब तक इस कांस्टीच्यूशन को ठीक नहीं किया जायगा, मुझे डर है कि सैल्फ़-सफ़िशेन्सी और फूड प्राबलम का यह मामला तय नहीं होगा । जिस वक्त हम कांस्टीच्युएन्ट असेम्बली में थे, तो हम ने आर्टिकल ३६९ उस में रखा था । उस आर्टिकल की वजह से सैन्टर को यह अख़्तियार दिया गया था कि जहां तक इन चीज़ों का सवाल है, फूड का सवाल है, उन पर सैन्टर को अख़्तियार दिया गया । पांच बरस खत्म हो चुके और दफ़ा ३६९ खत्म हो चुकी । फिर डिफ़ीकल्टीज़ आईं, तो हम ने एसेन्शल कामोडिटीज़ एक्ट पास किया । उस के पास करने से वह प्राबलम हल नहीं होती, जो दरअस्ल सैंटर की पूरी ज़िम्मेदारी होने से हल होती है । आज के दिन जो सब से ख़राब बात है, वह यह है कि सैंटर और स्टेट्स में डिवाइडिड रेसपांसीबिलिटी है । यह बात सही है कि सैंटर की बात पर स्टेट्स मुनासिब तरीके से चलना तो पसन्द करेंगी और कहना भी पसन्द करेंगी कि हम उस पर चलते है, लेकिन दरअस्ल वे उस पर चलने को तैयार नहीं हैं । यह बात हम सिर्फ़ फूड के मामले में ही नहीं देखते, एनिमल हसबैंड्री और एग्रीकल्चर में भी देखते हैं, जिस का नतीजा यह है कि आज सैंटर स्टेट्स को रूल नहीं करता है, बल्कि स्टेट्स सेन्टर को रूल करती हैं । अगर आप पिछले चन्द बरसों की हिस्ट्री को देखें, तो पता लगेगा कि जो १३५० करोड रुपये बाहर से फूड मंगाने पर खर्च किये गये, वह स्टेट्स की मेहरबानी से और ग़फ़लत से और स्टेट्स के सैंटर का कहना न मानने से खर्च करने पड़े । आप पुरानी हिस्ट्री को देखिए । सैंटर ने हुक्म किया कि प्रोक्योरमेंट करो, लेकिन कोई स्टेट पूरे तौर पर प्रोक्योरमेंट नहीं करती थी और लिख कर भेज देती थी कि इतना ग़ल्ला मंगाओ, नहीं तो हम भूखे मर जायेंगे । कई दफ़ा इस बारे में तहकीकात हुई । मुझे याद है कि श्री जैन के ज़माने मे एक कमेटी भेजी गई कि वह उन डिमांड्ज को असेस करे । उस से मालूम हुआ कि स्टेट्स की डिमांड्ज बहुत इनफ़्लेटिड थीं । एक दफ़ा का मुझे और याद है—शास्त्री वह १९५३-५४ था—जब स्टेट्स ने आठ मिलियन टन की डिमांड की । इस पर सैंटर ने यह डायरेक्टिव दिया कि इतना ग़ल्ला मंगाया जायगा, लेकिन जो स्टेट्स चाहती है, वे उस के लिए इतना रुपया जमा करा दें । इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि स्टेट्स ने एक ग़फ़ले में अपनी डिमांड्ज आधी कर दीं ।

मैं यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट्स में फ़िलवाके न तो इस मामले में कोई अरजेंसी है और न ही वे सैंटर के हुक्म पर पूरे तौर पर अमल करती हैं । आज ही इस ज़बाने में हम

जानते हैं कि ज़ोन बनाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश और बम्बई को मिलाने के बारे में आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब की क्या राय है । लेकिन हम क्या देखते हैं ? बम्बई में ३५ रुपये मन गेहूं बिकता है । मैं ने अपने एक रिश्तेदार से बम्बई में गेहूं का भाव पूछा, तो उस ने बताया कि वहां पर ३५ रुपये मन गेहूं वह लेते हैं । मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूं साढ़े ग्यारह रुपये मन है ।

13.06 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी भी तरह यह मुमकिन है कि सैंटर इस तरह के मुख्तलिफ़ भाव चाहता है । मैं कई बार पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि सच तो यह है कि मैं तो हिन्दुस्तान में स्वराज्य आया नहीं समझता, जब तक कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक ही प्राइस सारे सीरियल्ज़ की नहीं होती, सिवाय इस बात के कि ट्रांस्पोर्ट की वजह से, अगर कहीं ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा हुआ है, कीमत ज्यादा कम हो जाये । जब तक यह नहीं होता, जब तक इस का सैटिस-फ़ैक्टरी हल नहीं होता, तब तक कांस्टीच्यूशन की दफ़ा १४ किसी काम की नहीं है । लेकिन यह कैसे मुमकिन है, जब एक ज़ोन बनाने में इतनी हुज्जत है ? मध्य प्रदेश कहता है कि हम नहीं शामिल होते हैं । एक ज़ोन बनाने में इतनी हुज्जत है, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि सैंट्रल मिनिस्ट्री क्या कर सकती है । वह सिर्फ़ यह कर सकती है कि उन्होंने रोना रोया कि हम को इतना गल्ला चाहिए, चाहे कितनी ही पैदावार हो, तो फिर उतना गल्ला वह मंगाय और उतने का उतना आता है । सन् १९५१ में हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब ने फ़रमाया था कि दस परसेंट की कमी है । आज हमें पता है कि ३६ परसेंट पैदावार बढ़ गई है । इतनी पैदावार कभी नहीं हुई, जितनी कि पिछले साल हुई यानी ७३.५ मिलियन टन्ज़, लेकिन अब के भी हम देखते हैं कि ३८ लाख मंगाया जा रहा है, १४१ करोड़ रुपया पिछले साल खर्च हो चुका है और इस साल के लिए भी कोशिशें हो रही हैं । मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक बाहर से गल्ला आता रहेगा और उस की यहां पर जरूरत रहेगी, मैं समझता हूं कि उस वक्त तक इस देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा ।

अब मैं श्री पाटिल की एक दूसरी तरकीब सुनता हूं—उन्होंने वह बड़ी नेक-नीयती से की होगी, लेकिन मुझे वह पसन्द नहीं है । वह चाहते हैं कि पचास लाख टन गल्ला अमरीका से यहां पर आये और यहां पर वह बतौर बफ़र स्टाक रहे । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मैं बफ़र स्टाक के तो हक में हूं, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे कंट्री में ही वह बफ़र स्टाक इकट्ठा किया जाये और हमारे कंट्री का ही बफ़र स्टाक बने । बाहर से गल्ला आयेगा, तो वह वापस नहीं जायगा । उस की कीमत हम को देनी पड़ेगी और उस का असर यह होगा कि कई बरसों तक हम उस कीमत पर रहन हो जायेंगे । आज सरकार यह करे कि जितना लैंड रेवेन्यू वह लेती है, वह काइंड में ले, बटाई के ज़रिये से ले । जिस जिस सरकार की ज़मीन है, उन की बटाई के ज़रिये से ले ले । यह नैचरुल चीज़ सरकार के पास आ जायगी और फिर वह प्रोक्योरमेंट कराये । मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक फ़्लोर प्राइस और सीलिंग प्राइस मुकर्रर नहीं की जायगी, तब तक यह मामला तय नहीं होगा । फ़्लोर प्राइस वह कि जिस पर अगर किसान चाहे तो सरकार को गल्ला दे दे और सीलिंग प्राइस वह कि जिस पर सरकार बगैर उस की शिकायत के प्रोक्योरमेंट कर ले । सरकार किसानों को फ़्लोर और सीलिंग दोनों प्राइसिज़ माकूल दे, ताकि वे ज़िन्दा भी रहें और उन के लिए इन्सेन्टिव भी रहे । अगर ये दोनों नहीं होंगे, तो क्या बनेगा सरकार की सारी स्कीमों का ? दुनिया के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी फ़्लोर और सीलिंग प्राइसिज़ फ़िक्स्ड हैं । जब तक ये फ़िक्स नहीं की जायेंगी और जब तक हम

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

अपना बफ़र स्टाक नहीं बनायेंगे, मेरे ख्याल में तब तक सरकार प्राइसिज़ को कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकेगी । मेरे ख्याल में यह बहुत ज़रूरी है कि हमारी एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के अख्तियारात बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाये जायें । इस सिलसिले में जिन दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज का जिक्र किया गया है, मैं उन में एक और एड कर देना चाहता हूं । जब इरिगेशन मिनिस्ट्री के फ़िगर्ज आयेंगे, तो हम देखेंगे कि उन्होंने बड़ी भारी तरक्की की है, देश में इरिगेशन का रकबा कितना बढ़ा दिया है । लेकिन इरिगेशन का रकबा बढ़ाने का क्या फ़ायदा है ? हम प्यासी ज़मीन को सिर्फ पानी तो नहीं पिलाना चाहते हैं । हम तो चाहते हैं कि उस में कुछ एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस पैदा की जाये । सवाल यह है कि जितने एरियाज़ इरिगेटिड हैं, उन में से कितने ऐसे हैं, जिन में दो क्राप्स होती हैं ? अगर किसी ऐसे एरिया में दो क्राप्स नहीं होती हैं, तो एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को यह अख्तियार दिया जाये कि वह इरिगेशन मिनिस्ट्री को मजबूर करे कि जिस इरिगेटिड एरिया में आप दो क्राप्स पैदा नहीं करते हैं, वहां यू आर नाट डूइंग यूअर ड्यूटी, क्योंकि उस को अख्तियार है कि वह वक्त पर पानी दे या न दे । अगर वह वक्त पर पानी नहीं देगी, तो यह काम सक्सेसफुल नहीं होगा । रबी क्राप पर कई बार ज़ोर लगाया गया । हमारे ज़िले में और दूसरी जगह बहुत लोगों ने बीज और दूसरी एफ़र्टस् लगवाई गईं लेकिन जब पानी का वक्त आया, तो बिचारे तरसते के तरसते रह गये । किसी देश में इतनी इरिगेटिड ज़मीन हो, तो यह बहुत नामुनासिब है कि वहां दो क्राप्स न हों । मैं एक छोटी सी बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूं और उस के बाद मैं अपने असली मज़मून पर आऊंगा । जहां तक इरिगेशन का सवाल है और जहां तक सवाल है फूड का, इस देश में अब मिक्स्ड फ़ार्मिंग ही एक ऐसी चीज़ है, जिस में हमारा कल्याण है । मैं बहुत दफ़ा यह अर्ज कर चका हूं और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के जो एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, उन की क्वोटेशन्ज यहां पर बहुत दफ़ा दे चुका हूं और कई दूसरे मुल्कों—जैसे अरजन्टाइना, ब्राज़ील, ईजप्ट वगैरह की बात बता चुका हूं कि वहां मिक्स्ड फ़ार्मिंग से लोग बहुत फ़ायदा उठाते हैं । मिक्स्ड फ़ार्मिंग एनिमल हसबैंड्री को फ़ायदा पहुंचाता है और फूड की प्राबलम को हल करता है । इन्टेन्सिव और मिक्स्ड फ़ार्मिंग, ये दो ही तरीके हैं, जो हमारे देश को बचा सकते हैं । इस तरफ़ पूरी तवज्जह दी जानी चाहिए और इसी में हमारे देश का कल्याण है ।

अब मैं इस मज़मून को छोड़ कर और मज़मून का जिक्र करूंगा । हमारे कृष्णप्पा साहब हिसार में तशरीफ़ ले गए थे । उन्होंने एक बड़ी भारी बात कही, जिस को वह कई बार दोहरा चुके हैं । उस बात में मैं सोलह आने यकीन रखता हूं । उन्होंने फ़रमाया कि सारी इंडस्ट्रीज की बेस एग्रीकल्चर इंडस्ट्री है और एग्रीकल्चर की बेस एनिमल हसबैंड्री है । लेकिन यह कहने को तो ठीक है, इस में अमल मैं बिल्कुल नहीं देखता । मैं आखिरी बात यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक एनिमल हसबैंड्री ठीक नहीं होगी, तब तक फूड की प्राबलम हरगिज़ ठीक नहीं होगी । फूड की प्राबलम हिन्दुस्तान में एनिमल हसबैंड्री पर बहुत ज्यादा डिपेंड करती है । आप दूसरे मुल्कों की तरफ़ मत देखिए । इस देश में हरगिज़ नामुमकिन है कि सरकार ज्यादा फूड पैदा कर सके, जब तक कि एनिमल हसबैंड्री की तरफ़ पूरी तवज्जह न दी जाये । इस का हाल क्या है, इस का तो ज़रा ख्याल फ़रमाइये । गवर्नमेंट की किताबों में म ने जो फ़िगर्ज लिए हैं, उस के हिसाब से ट्रैक्टिव पावर के हिसाब से दो करोड़ बैलों की ज़रूरत है । ३५ करोड़ और ५० लाख या ३६ करोड़ एकड़ ज़मीन कल्टीवट करनी है । लेटेस्ट फ़िगर्ज ये हैं कि आठ एकड़ से ज्यादा एक पेयर आफ़ बुलाक्स काश्त नहीं

कर सकता । अगर इस हिसाब को फैलाया जाये, तो मालूम होगा कि दो करोड़ बुलाक्स की जरूरत है । अगर हम ट्रैक्टिव पावर और गांवों की तरफ़ देखते हैं, तो जरा पुराने रिकार्ड तो देखिए, जिस को बताते हुए मुझे शर्म आती है । कई मिनिस्टर तशरीफ़ ला चुके । डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यहां मिनिस्टर थे । उसके बाद श्री जयरामदास दौलत राम आए । फिर श्री मुंशी आए और फिर श्री जैन साहब आए और अब श्री पाटिल पांचवें मिनिस्टर हैं हमारी इस मिनिस्ट्री में ।

श्री अ० चं० गुह (बारसाट) : बीच में किदवई साहब थे ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : किदवई साहब बेचारे खत्म हो चुके । बाकी जिन्दा हैं । मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि किदवई साहब ने जो कुछ किया ठीक किया । मुंशी जी के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सारी चीज, सारी स्कीम जो चली वह उनके हाथ की बनी हुई है । मैं जानता हूं कि मुंशी जी खुद पंडित नेहरू के पास गए और चालीस पेज का नोट ले कर गए और देशमुख साहब के पास भी वे खुद गए और उन्होंने उस नोट को उनके सामने रखा । उन्होंने कहा कि इस कंट्रोल को हटा दो चूंकि मुल्क सैल्फ-सफीशेंट है फूड के मामले में, स्टारवेशन से डैथ्स नहीं होती हैं लेकिन उन्होंने बिल्कुल भी उनकी परवा नहीं की । प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब और देशमुख साहब ने बिल्कुल इसकी परवा नहीं की । तब मैंने मुंशी जी से कहा था कि इस्तीफा दे दो लेकिन उन्होंने इस्तीफा नहीं दिया । फिर जैन साहब आए । उन्होंने क्या किया ? अब हमारे पुराने कोलीग हैं? उन्होंने मेहनत से बहुत अच्छा काम किया है लेकिन जितना अर्सा भी वे मिनिस्टर रहे, प्लानिंग कमिशन और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की राय पर चलते रहे । जिस चीज में उनको विश्वास था, जिस चीज में उनका कनविकशन था उस चीज को वे नहीं कर सके । अब हमारे पाटिल साहब आए है और मैं जानता हूं कि उनमें करेज है और जिस चीज में उनका कनविक्शन है जिस चीज को वह सही समझेंगे, वही करेंगे । वह एक्सपर्ट नहीं हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि एक्सपर्ट होने की कोई जरूरत भी नहीं है इस फूड प्राबलैम के मसले को हल करने के लिए । इसके लिए मैन आफ कनविक्शन चाहिये, Man of conviction, courage and imagination, मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि किदवई साहब में क्या बात थी जिस की वजह से लोग आज भी उनको याद करते हैं । वह हमेशा अपनी जेब में इस्तीफ़ा रखा करते थे । वे कहा करते थे कि अगर मेरी बात नहीं चलेगी तो मैं मिनिस्ट्री को नहीं चलाऊंगा । यह बात वह कई बार कह चके थे । मुझे याद है कि एक बार पंडित नेहरू ने एक स्पीच दी थी और उसके बारे में मैंने जा कर उनसे पूछा था कि आपके इस स्पीच के बारे में क्या विचार है और क्या आप समझते हैं कि गोसंवर्धन खत्म हो चुका है, उन्होंने कहा जब तक मिनिस्टर हूं, मेरी बात चलेगी, पंडित नेहरू को अख्त्यार है कि कोई भी स्पीच कर दे । मैं आज भी यही चाहता हूं कि हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर जो पालिसी सही समझते हैं, उस पर अमल करें, अपनी राय पर चलें, his should be the last word on the subject, मैं नहीं चाहता कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब या प्लानिंग कमिशन उसके अन्दर कोई दखल दे और उनकी अपनी जो चीज है वह खत्म हो जाए । मुझे उम्मीद है वह मेरी इस बात पर चलेंगे और इसीलिए मैं उनको मुबारिकबाद देता हूं । उनमें यह करेज है कि उनका इस्तीफ़ा जेब में पड़ा हुआ है, उनको मिनिस्टरी की जरूरत नहीं है । अगर कोई ऐसा वक्त आए जिस वक्त उनकी मर्जी के मुताबिक काम न हो सके तो उनको अपना इस्तीफ़ा

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

हमेशा तैयार रखना चाहिए । जब जैन साहब ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया तो मैंने उनसे जा कर कहा था कि अगर आपने इस वजह से इस्तीफा दिया है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर और प्लानिंग कमिशन आपको अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक काम करने नहीं देते हैं तो मैं खुश हूं और मैं आपको मुबारिकबाद देता हूं .

श्री मू० चं० जैन (कैथल) : आप इनको भी भड़का रहे हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अगर यह भड़काना है तो मैं भड़का रहा हूं। मैं हर एक मेम्बर के लिए यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि जब कभी कोई बात उनकी कंशेंस के खिलाफ हो, तो उनको पार्टी के खिलाफ भी वोट देना चाहिये....

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप अपने को भड़का रहे हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जब आप यहां पर सात लाख लोगों को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं और आप कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक देश को सही रास्ते पर नहीं ले जाते हैं तो इससे फायदा नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं एनिमल हसबैंडरी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। पहले डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद आए थे। उन्होंने कमेटी बनाई थी। उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और उस रिपोर्ट के ऊपर उन्होंने कुछ अमल किया। उनके बाद हमारे दूसरे दो मिनिस्टर आए और वे डरते डरते चले। उसके बाद मुंशी साहब ने गोसंवर्धन काउंसिल बनाई। निहायत उम्दा तजवीज की और स्पीचें दीं। लेकिन आगे बढ़ने के लिए वह डरते थे, ना-मालूम क्यों डरते थे। अगर कोई मिनिस्टर अपनी कोई राय बनाता है तो वह क्यों डरता है उस राय पर अमल करने से? अगर आपको यही डर है कि आप पंडित नेहरू को इस्तीफा दे दें तो बेहतर है। मैं पाटिल साहब की राय को एनिमल हसबैंडरी के बारे में जानता हूं और बहुत पहले से जानता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि अब वक्त है जबकि ठीक तरह से देश के फायदे के लिए, ईमानदारी से जो कुछ आप करना चाहते हैं इसके लिए, करें।

आप देखें कि आज हालत क्या है। ४०—५० बरस पहले बैलों का एक एक जोड़ा ३० से ४० मन तक बोझा ढो कर ले जाता था। तब एक गाय हरियाना में १५ से २० सेर दूध देती थी और निहायत उम्दा नस्ल की वह गाय होती लेकिन आज आजादी के बाद बारह बरस में क्या हो गया है? मैंने पिछली मर्तबा भी अर्ज किया था कि आज सारे देश में, अनडिवाइडिड इंडिया में सात आउंस की औसत थी और आज पौने पांच आउंस पर-कैपिटा मिल्क कंजम्पशन है। क्या यह शर्म की बात नहीं है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब पहले गायें इतना दूध दे सकती थीं तो आज यह हालत क्यों हो गई पहले ४१३ पौंड फी दिन और अब ३५६ पौंड। सन् १९५१ में यहां पर जो औसत दूध का था वह ५२ करोड़ मन साल की थी। सन् १९५६ में वह घट कर ४७ करोड़ मन रह गया, ५ करोड़ मन दूध आपके जो रिकार्ड हैं, उनके मुताबिक कम हो गया जिसका मतलब यह हुआ कि एक अरब रुपये का नुक्सान इस मिनिस्ट्री ने पांच सालों में किया। १९५६ के बाद क्या हालत है इसका पता नहीं। मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक बार जवाब दिया था कि क्या करें हमारे कुछ रिकार्ड गलत थे और इसको सन् १९४२ में किसी ने गलत कर दिया था। लेकिन आप हमेशा इनको छापते रहे हैं। मैं १९५६ तक आपके रिकार्ड के मुताबिक कहता हूं कि इतना नुक्सान हो गया है, इसका क्या जवाब है? मैं समझता हूं कि इसका एक ही जवाब है और वह यह है कि आपने इन पिछले बारह बरसों में इसके लिए कुछ भी खर्च नहीं किया है। मैं इसके बारे में आपके रिकार्ड कोट कर सकता

हूं। मेरे पास वक्त नहीं है कि मैं इनको पढ़ कर सुनाउं लेकिन मैं आपको सफे बतला देता हूं। फर्स्ट फाइव यीयर प्लान की रिव्यू सफे १२, और १३१ आप देख सकते हैं जहां पर कहा गया है कि मिल्क प्राडक्शन में फिंज भी टच नहीं हुआ है। कब इसको आप टच करेंगे? क्या उस वक्त टच करेंगे जब डूम्स डे आ जायेगा? जब ये खत्म हो जाएंगे तब क्या इसकी तरफ आप ध्यान देंगे?

फीड एंड फाडर का क्या हाल है? इसमें भी पिछले पांच दस सालों में किसी किस्म की तरक्की नहीं हुई है, फर्स्ट फाइव यीयर प्लान में कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई है। जितना रुपया दिया गया था, उसका आपने क्या किया? २९२ लाख रुपया आपने एनिमल हसबेंडरी की इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिए रखा था जिस में आपने २० लाख ही खर्च किया पहले प्लान में बमुजिब रिपोर्ट १९५३-५४ २० लाख रुपया खर्च किया और जानवर हैं २० करोड़। आप ख्याल करें कि हर साल में पहले प्लान के दौरान में आपने एक जानवर पर क्या खर्च किया है। आगे आप देखें। आपने ९७ लाख रुपया गो-मदनों के लिए रखा था, उसमें से आपने सिर्फ तीन लाख ही खर्च किया। दूसरे प्लान में आपने कुछ रुपया दिया था, मुझे पता नहीं उसमें से कितना खर्च हुआ है। इसका पता तब चलेगा जब आप रिपोर्ट देंगे। मैं हालात से वाकिफ हूं और मैं जानता हूं कि क्या हालत है। मेरे जिले में एक ४०,००० एकड़ का एग्रिकलचरल फार्म है, एनिमल हसबेंडरी का फार्म है जोकि सारे एशिया में सब से बड़ा है। हमारी आप खुशकिस्मती कहें या बदकिस्मती कहें कि वहां पर ऐसा फार्म है। श्रीमन्नारायण जी व श्री कृष्णप्पा साहब उसे थोड़ा अर्सा हुआ देख चुके हैं। उसके अन्दर कई हजार जानवर हैं जिन में से तीन हजार से चार हजार जानवरों को कहते हैं Ranch System रेंच सिस्टम है। रेंच सिस्टम क्या बला है, मैं नहीं जानता मैं तो समझता हूं कि यह रेंच सिस्टम (Wrench System) है। वे गाये एक कतरा भी दूध नहीं देती हैं। हरियाना की गायों से एक कतरा भी दूध नहीं लिया जाता है, उनको जंगलों में छोड़ दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां पर मिनिस्टर साहब खुद जा कर हालत को देखें और मुझे यकीन है वह हालत को देख कर जार जार रोने लग जायेंगे। आज हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरे मुल्कों से मिल्क प्राडक्ट मंगाई जाती है और उस हिन्दुस्तान में जहां पाक दूध की नदियां बहती थीं। आज यहां पर यही हो रहा है। यहां के लोग आज दूध को तरसते हैं। अगर आप फिगर्स को देखें, औसत को देखें तो आप हैरान रह जायेंगे। सिवाय पंजाब के जिस की मिल्क कंजम्पशन औसत फिगर अच्छी है, १३ आउंस के करीब है, बाकी सारे हिन्दुस्तान में, असम और उड़ीसा में अगर आप देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि शायद वह एक आउंस या आध आउंस की नौबत है। एक गाय डेनमार्क में साढ़े दस सेर दूध रोजाना देती है लेकिन यहां की औसत साढ़े दस छटाक के करीब है। इस में ज्यादा जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस को आप आखों से देखते हैं। इस की वजूहात क्या हैं? पहले तो आप ने पूरा खर्च भी नहीं किया। इस के सिवा आप ने क्या किया है? फिर खर्च करने के लिये रुपया बहुत कम रखा है। ६०० करोड़ मिलेंगे या नहीं मिलेंगे, लेकिन मेरी राय में प्लानिंग कमिशन जो यह ६०० करोड़ देती है इतने कम दे कर बहुत सख्त गलती करती है। पहले प्लान में हम ने कुछ रुपया दिया था, हमारी पैदावार २० परसेंट के करीब बढ़ी थी। दूसरे प्लान में हमेशा शिकायत होती रही, श्री जैन हमेशा कहते रहे कि मुझ को फरटिलाइजर्स के लिये सौ करोड़ दो, मैं यह कुछ न कुछ कर दूंगा, लेकिन यह नहीं किया गया। तीसरे प्लान में ६०० करोड़ रुपये ही देना बड़ी सख्त गलती करना है।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

यो ध्रुवं परित्यज्य अध्रुवं परिसेवेत ।
ध्रुवं तस्य नश्यति अध्रुवं नष्टमेव च ।।

जो चीज ध्रुव है, एग्रिकलचरल इंडस्ट्री को मैं जानता हूं, इस को रुपया देने से देश की हालत अच्छी होगी लेकिन इस की कौन परवा करेगा? इण्डस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की तरफ हम भागते हैं और समझते हैं कि देश का कल्याण इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन में है । मैं इस के खिलाफ नहीं हूं । लेकिन बेस को मजबूत न कर के जब हम चाहते हैं कि कुछ कर लिया जाय तो कभी काम सफल नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिये बेहतर होता कि दूसरे प्लान में ही ज्यादा रुपया दिया जाता । वह नहीं किया गया । अब तीसरे प्लान में तो ज्यादा दिया जाय । आप कहते हैं कि ६०० करोड़ और ४०० करोड़ दिया जायगा । ४०० करोड़ किस को आप दे रहे हैं ? यह जो कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये आप दे रहे हैं इस के जरिये क्या हल चलाये जायेंगे ? मैं जानता हूं कि कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट में क्या-क्या होता है । मैं भी एक ब्लाक का वाइस-प्रेजीडेंट हूं । ४०० करोड़ रुपया भी इस के जिम्मे मढ़ दिया जाय, यह जायज नहीं है । इस वास्ते मैं प्लानिग कमिशन से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि इस एलोकेशन को वह बढ़ाये ।

जनाबेवाला, दूसरी एलोकेशन को आप देखें । ८० करोड़ रुपया कागज पर लिखा जा रहा है लेकिन हम सब जानते हैं कि सेंटर में या स्टेट्स में जब कभी कट होता है, तो सब से पहले वह कट एनिमल हसबेंडरी पर होता है । यह नहीं होना चाहिये । मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि इस ८० करोड़ को बढ़ा कर आप सौ करोड़ कर दीजिये । इस का कारण यह भी है कि पिछले दो प्लान में इसके लिये कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है । जो लीवे मेक-अप करना है वह बहुत भारी है । सौ करोड़ से भी वह होगा या नहीं मैं नहीं जानता । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इतना रुपया रखे बगैर आप इस क्वैश्चन को बिल्कुल भी साल्व नहीं कर सकते इस को पूरा फ़रोग़ नहीं दे सकते हैं । सौ करोड़ से कम रखना एनिमल हसबेंडरी के साथ खेलना है । किसी भी जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति से पूछें, और मैं ने जिन से भी बात की है वे सभी यही चाहते हैं कि इस के लिये इतना रुपया रखा जाय, वे आप को यही कहेगा कि इस रकम को बढ़ाया जाय । इस के बारे में एक रेजोल्यूशन भी गोसंवर्धन काउंसिल में पास हुआ था । हमारे हाउस के ज्यादातर मेम्बर भी इसी राय के हैं और सभी यह चाहते हैं कि इस एलोकेशन को बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब गोसंवर्धन काउंसिल बनी उस वक्त मुंशी जी की जो स्पीच हुई और अगले साल किदवई साहब की जो स्पीच हुई, उन दोनों को देखने के बाद मैं ने इस हाउस में एक रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया जिस में मैं ने अर्ज किया था कि गोसंवर्धन काउंसिल एक तमाशा बना हुआ है । तीन लाख रुपये का जिस का बजट है लेकिन काम उस के पास कुछ है नहीं । अलबत्ता जब गोप अष्टमी होती है तो उस समय रुपया खर्च कर लेते हैं और उस मौके पर लेक्चर बाजी कर लेते हैं और एक तमाशा जरूर कर देते हैं । इस के सिवाय कतई कोई काम नहीं करते हैं । मैं ने यह हाउस में उस के मुताल्लिक रेजोलूशन पेश किया था कि किस तरह से इस को एक स्टैचूट बौडी बनाया जाय और गोसंवर्धन कौंसिल को प्रोडेन किया जाय । जिस बौडी को इतना रुपया दिया गया है तो कम से कम यह तो किया जाय कि उस का नौन आफिशिएल चेअरमैन हो और नौन आफिशिएल वाइस प्रेसीडेंट हो । आज जो उस में एक औफिशिएलडम नजर आती है वह खत्म हो और वहां पर एक नये सिरे से काम करने की इजाजत दी जाय । अब ऐनीमल हस्बेंडरी को जो हमारी सरकार द्वारा नेगलेक्ट किया जा रहा है और उस के नतीजे के तौर पर यह जो हमारी कैटिल ब्रीडिंग तबाह हो रही है

हरियाना ब्रीड को तबाह कर दिया है उस का अगर मैं आप को पूरा किस्सा सुनाने लगूं तो आप को सुन कर बहुत दुःख होगा कि किस तरह से उस को तबाह किया गया है । चूंकि मेरे पास टाइम नहीं है इसलिये उस को इस मौके पर न सुना कर केवल यह कहूंगा कि मेरे उस प्रस्ताव को लाने के बाद जैन साहब ने मुझ से वायदा किया था कि जिस तरह आप कहते हो, मैं उस में चेंजेज कर दूंगा । अपने इस्तीफा देने से पहले उन्हों ने अपने डिपार्टमेंट के सेक्रेटरी को बुला कर मेरे सामने हुक्म दिया कि मेरे सामने प्रपोजल्स ले कर आयें । उन्हों ने कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि गोसंवर्धन कौंसिल को ब्रौडन किया जाय और सरकार एनिमल हस्बेंडरी के वास्ते और अधिक रुपया रक्खे और देखे कि अब तक जो उसकी नेगलेक्ट होती आई है वह आयन्दा न हो । ५ वर्ष में देख लिया था कि मिनिस्ट्री ने एनिमल हस्बेंडरी के वास्ते कुछ काम नहीं किया था, उस को नेगलेक्ट किया था और फिलवाकया उस ने उस चीज को तबाह ही किया है । गवर्नमेंट ने उसके काम को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया है । अब जिस रोज बदकिस्मती से मैं उन के घर गया तो उन्हों ने अपना इस्तीफा मेरे सामने रख दिया और मुझे कह दिया मैं ने तो मंत्रिमंडल से इस्तीफा दे दिया है । खैर अब आप उन की जगह पर आ गये हैं और आप ने ६ महीने का समय ले लिया है । ठीक भी है जो काम सोच-विचार करके होता है और वह सही होता है और ऐसा कर के आप ने कोई गलती नहीं की है । लेकिन मैं अब आप को कहना चाहता हूं कि हाउस में आप की मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स चल रही हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि जब मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें तो इस बात का साफ ऐलान कर दें कि वह गो संवर्धन कौंसिल को ब्रौडेन करना चाहते हैं और उन की यह मंशा है कि इस कौंसिल द्वारा व्यापक रूप से ऐनीमल हस्बेंडरी का काम किया जाय । स्वर्गीय किदवाई साहब व मुंशी जी ने अपनी स्पीचेज में कहा था कि वह इस गो संवर्धन कौंसिल के काम को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और इस को आई० सी० ए० आर० की तरह चलाना चाहते हैं । जैन साहब ने भी आखिर में इस के लिये फरमाया था मगर वह तो इस्तीफा दे कर चले गये और अब यह जिम्मेदारी आप पर आती है कि आप उन की मंशा को अमल में लायें ।

यह ठीक है कि कुछ दवाइयां और वैक्सीन आदि के बनाने पर सरकार ने रुपया खर्च किया है लेकिन मेरी शिकायत तो सरकार से इस बात को ले कर है कि उस ने प्रीवेंशन आफ डिसीजेज और ग्राम वेलफेयर व बहतरी बोर्ड के बारे में जरूरी कार्यवाही अमल में नहीं लाई । अब आप ने कुछ दवाइयां और वैक्सीन बना लीं और उन का हमारे देश में बीमार पशुओं पर इस्तेमाल होने लगा है और वे दवाइयां बाहर के मुल्कों में भी जा रही हैं लेकिन जो प्रीवेंशन आफ डिसीजेज के वास्ते गाय, बैलों की नस्लों में सुधार करना जरूरी था, गाय बैलों को मजबूत बनाना जरूरी था, वह इस सरकार ने नहीं किया । अगर हमारी गायें मजबूत और तगड़ी हो जायें तो हमारे देश में दूध की पैदावार ५० फीसदी बढ़ जायगी । सरकार ने पशुओं के लिये फौडर का मुनासिब इंतजाम नहीं किया है और आज हमारे देश में चारे की बहुत कमी है । दरअस्सल सरकार ने इन पिछले चन्द वर्षों में ऐनीमल फीड को मुहय्या करने की ओर तवज्जह नहीं दी है और यह तय बात है कि जब तक आप जानवरों के वास्ते ऐनीमल फीड और फौडर फीड का इंतजाम नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह अनाज और घी दूध आदि का मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है । हमारे मंत्री महोदय को यह भी समझ लेना चाहिये कि यह काम जब तक गो संवर्धन कौंसिल में आफिशिएलडम रहेगी तब तक होने वाला नहीं है । इस के लिये जरूरी है कि गो संवर्धन कौंसिल को ब्रौडेन करें, उस में नान आफिशिएल्स का सहयोग लिया जाय, उन को व्यापक अधिकार दिये जायें और यह केवल ३ लाख रुपया ही इस काम के लिये

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

खर्च न करें बल्कि जितना भी रुपया आप की मिनिस्ट्री में आये वह इस काम के लिये उस कौंसिल के सिपुर्द कर दिया जाय और अमली तौर पर इस काम को आगे बढ़ाया जाय ।

एक दूसरी चीज जिस के कि वास्ते मैं लगातार पिछले १२ सालों से जब से कि देश को स्वराज्य मिला है, अर्ज करता आया हूं कि इस वनस्पति आयल को या तो बिल्कुल बंद कर दिया जाय या फिर इसको रंग दिया जाय । मैंने इन वनस्पति आयल के बारे में एक छेददार घड़े की मिसाल दी है कि घड़ा पूरा भरने से भी पूरा भरा नहीं रहता और छेद इतना बड़ा है कि थोड़ी देर में वह घड़ा बिलकुल खाली हो जाता है और उस कर सारा पानी उस बड़े छेद के जरिये बाहर निकल जाता है । आज वनस्पति आयल के उत्पादन में बड़े बड़े पूंजी पतियों का हाथ है लीवर ब्रदर्स वगैरह सेठ इस को तैयार करा रहे हैं । उन लोगों ने एक एक साल में अपनी सारी मशीनरी की कीमत वसूल कर ली है । वनस्पति घी के प्रोड्यूससं ने बहुत काफी मुनाफा कमा लिया है और कमाते चले जा रहे हैं लेकिन उस के साथ ही यह भी वाकया है कि इस वनस्पति ने हमारे देश के लोगों की सेहत को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचाया है और मेरी राय में वनस्पति से बढ़ कर देश के वास्ते खतरे की दूसरी चीज नहीं है । ऐनीमल हस्बेंडरी गैर मुमकिन है कि कामयाब हो सके जब तक कि जमींदार लोग जो देशी घी पैदा करते हैं उन को उस की पूरी कीमत न मिले । उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है कि इस वनस्पति आयल के जरिये ९९ परसेंट ऐडल्ट्रेशन होता है और जब तक कि यह वनस्पति अपनी मौजूदा शकल में चालू रहता है मिलावट पर हावी पाने में कामयाबी नहीं मिल सकती है । मैं इस वनस्पति आयल पर पाबन्दी लगाने के लिये एक बिल हाउस में लाया था और वह बिल वर्षों चला और उस पर खूब स्पीचेज हुईं और सोच विचार हुआ और पंडित नेहरू जी ने मेहरबानी कर के उस के लिये एक कमेटी बैठा दी । अब कमेटियां हम देखते हैं कि समय समय पर बैठाई जाती रहती हैं । पार्लियामेंट के आधे से ज्यादा मेम्बर्स ने अपने दस्तखत कर के यह मांग की थी कि इस वनस्पति घी को कलर कर दिया जाय या ऐसा न हो सके तो इस को बन्द कर दिया जाय । अब पंडित जी ने कहा कि हम ने इस के वास्ते एक कमेटी बना दी है और आप उस कमेटी में चले जाइये । अब पंडित जी का वायदा है, मुंशी जी का वायदा है और श्री चिरुमलराव जी जोकि उस कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे वे भी आज मौजूद हैं । इन सब का वायदा था कि हम वनस्पति को रंगेंगे लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस सिलसिले में कुछ भी तो नहीं किया गया । उस के बाद किदवाई साहब आये और उन्हों ने भी कहा था कि देखो भाई हम इस वनस्पति को रंगा कर छोड़ेंगे और मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि अगर वे हमारे बीच में होते और अपने ओहदे पर होते तो वह मर्दे मैदां जरूर उस को रंगवा कर छोड़ता । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे जैन साहब जिन्होंने कि उनके बाद इस वजारत को सम्हाला उन पर किदवई साहब का काफी असर पड़ा था, छाप पड़ी थी और मुझे भरोसा था कि वे इसको जरूर करेंगे लेकिन वे भी किदवई साहब के इकरार को भूल गये । अब वे भी चले गये और आप उनकी जगह पर मौजूद हैं और मैं तो आपको किदवई साहब समझता हूं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप इसको जरूर करेंगे, वनस्पति को रंगवायेंगे और एनिमल हस्बेंडरी के काम को आगे बढ़ायेंगे । अब यह एनिमल हस्बेंडरी और कैटिल ब्रीडिंग की तरफ तवज्जह न देने का ही यह नतीजा है कि हमारे देश में घी और दूध का उत्पादन लगातार कम होता चला जा रहा है । पहले यहां पर घी का उत्पादन १९३५ में २ लाख ३० हजार मन था जो कि अगले पांच वर्षों में घट कर १ लाख ४१ हजार मन रह गया है

और आमदनी ५ साल में उसकी पैदावार १ लाख ११ हजार मन रह गई थी। मैंने अपने नोट आफ डिस्सेंट घी अडलटरेशन में यह ताम चीजे दी हुई हैं और मैं उनका यहां पर जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि मेरा समय समाप्त हो चला है। बस मैं एक मिनट में एक बात कह कर खत्म किये देता हूं।

सेठ गोविन्द दास इस हाउस में एक बिल लाये थे कि सारे देश में गोवध बंद कर दिया जाय। अब आर्टिकल १४८ के मुतालिक मैं इस मौके पर बहस में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। जब इसके बारे में यह झगड़ा हुआ कि इसको कैसे करे तो मैंने पंडित नेहरूजी की सेवा में कहा मैं आपको उसकी तरकीब बताने को तैयार हूं बशर्ते कि आप दो, तीन बातों का इकरार करें। एक करार तो यह कि हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर दूसरे मुल्कों में बीफ न भेजा जाय। साथ ही बछड़ों घी की खालें भी इस देश से बाहर न भेजी जायें, उनका एक्सपोर्ट न किया जाय। इससे यह न समझा जाय कि मैं फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं चाहता लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि आज जो हमारे कैटिल्स धड़ल्ले से बम्बई और कलकत्ते भेजे जाकर काटे जाते हैं वे न काटे जायें। हरियाना, रोहतक, हिसार दिल्ली और पंजाब के हमारे मवेशी बड़ी तादाद में बम्बई और कलकत्ते ले जाये जाते हैं और यह मैंने अपनी आंखों से जाकर देखा है कि उनके बछड़े काटने के लिए सीधे कसाईखाने में ले जाये जाते हैं। डा० पंजाबराव देशमुख और मैं ने खुद अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि किस तरह से हमारे मवेशियों को कलकत्ते में स्लाटर किया जाता है। मैं खाली यह बात कोई धर्म के ख्याल से ही नहीं कह रहा हूं कि गाय, बैलों की हत्या न की जाय वरन् एकोनामिक प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से भी इसके लिए कह रहा हूं। अब हकीकत यह है कि यूजलैस कैटिल्स ही अगर काटे जाते हों तब तो और बात है लकिन आज हो यह रहा है कि यूजफुल कैटिल्स भी स्लाटर कर दिये जाते हैं और मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यूजफुल कैटिल्स का स्लाटर न हो तब आपको कैटिल्स का स्लाटर मुकम्मिल तौर पर बंद करना होगा वरना जैसा कि आजकल हो रहा है यूजलेस कैटिल्स के साथ यूजफुल कैटिल्स भी काटे जाते रहेंगे।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि पंडित जी ने एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की थी जिसके कि जिम्मे यह हरियाना काऊ और कैटिल ब्रीडिंग के काम को तरक्की दिलाना था और मवेशियों की नसल में सुधार करना था और उस नन्दा कमेटी ने सन् ५४ में अपनी रिपोर्ट भी गवर्नमेंट को दे दी और उसने जानवरों की तरक्की करने और उनको बचाने के वास्ते कुछ सिफारिशात की थीं लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक गवर्नमेंट ने उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक अमल करना शुरू नहीं किया है। जब मैंने उसकी बाबत पूछा कि उस कमेटी की सिफारिशात के बारे में क्या अमल हुआ तो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इवैसिव रिप्लाईज दिये जाते हैं। हकीकत यह है कि हमारे यहां की नसल खत्म कर दी गई है। अब वह नसल नहीं रही और जो उसके अन्दर पोटैनशैलिटीज थीं वह खत्म होती जा रही हैं। यह खाली हिसार और रोहतक का ही सवाल नहीं है बल्कि इस नसल को कायम रखने का सवाल है जो आज सारे देश की बड़ी नसल है और यह आपका फर्ज है कि इस को कायम रक्खें। दफा ४८ में कैटिल ब्रीडिंग पर खास जोर है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आपने जो एश्योरेसेज दिये हैं उन पर अब अमल करना शुरू करें। बीफ और बछड़ों के खाल को बाहर भेजना बन्द कर दें। गौ संवर्धन कौंसिल को बोडन करें। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मैंने जो कुछ फरमाया है उस पर आप तवज्जह देंगे और इस मसले को हल करेंगे क्योंकि इसके हल होने पर देश के गल्ले का मसला हल होगा। मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आप ने मुझे इतना वक्त दिया।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे भी बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिए ।

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Mr. Chairman.....

Mr. Chairman: Shri Rajendra Singh.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the onerous and complex nature of the food problem facing the country is at once acute and chronic. It has so far eluded grasp and has defied all attempts at solution. But however, stubborn a problem this food issue may be it could not be contradicted when I say that so far as the comprehension of the problem is concerned we have got it. My indictment of the Government is not about the policy which the Government has pursued during the time of the outgoing hon. Minister. My indictment of the Government is that this Government which has been posted with so many brilliant reports of various committees and organisations could not take advantage of them and has remained impervious to them with the result that the food situation remains what it was five years ago. As is evident from the annual report of the Department, there has been only 6 per cent increase in agricultural production. It is difficult to say how this increase has been obtained. One would say, rather the Government would say that this increase has been effected because of the measures pursued and adopted by the Government. I do not agree. If that could be so what could be the reason for a constant fall till 1957-58 from the 1955-56 level? So it is quite evident that agricultural production today in this country depends as much on the sky as it had ever been. The old proverb that in India agriculture is a gamble in monsoon remains as much true and valid as it was ever before.

The reports of the Asoka Mehta Committee and of the Ford Foundation are such that if this Government had any intention of taking advantage of them it could have taken this country a long way towards solving the food problem. But, as I told you, this Government is impervious to all suggestions which will have any adverse effect on the vested interests. I do maintain that this Government has vested interests in corruption, inefficiency and nepotism. The hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture is a very bood friend of mine.

An Hon. Member: Really?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Yes, that is so. I admit that he is a likeable person..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): Also!

Shri Rajendra Singh: So far is his personal traits are concerned, I like his ebullience, buoyant spirit and easy manners. But these very personal traits, when applied to problems, social and economic, add more to the dangers which are already there.

13.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

That is why the light-hearted optimism with which the hon. Minister has revised and, I should say, reversed the policy adopted by his predecessor is not only going to bring about a rapid and progressive deterioration in the food situation but is also going to bring about a frustration so far as it is a question of social policy. The policy of monopoly procurement and State trading in foodgrains had not ever been dictated by any ideological considerations or by any considerations of doctrine. It was dictated by the inevitable and inescapable situation prevailing in this country because of the backward economy and because of our outmoded system of agricultural production and various other factors. As far as I am aware.

and this House is aware, nobody could accuse any of the committees, either it be the Mehta Committee or it be the Ford Foundation or it be the UNO delegates of having a socialist bias. They had all been objective observers and the whole series of recommendations were based on the objective observation of things as they obtained. But this hon. Minister, with all due respect to him, I would submit, is playing ducks and drakes with the Objective Programme, so formulated from the angle of social policy and that which is immediately of practicabilities and feasible. You can accuse Shrimati Renu Chakravartty of being a Communist, but what about Shrimati Renuka Ray? Both of them have said that this free movement of foodgrains in this newly created zone is no solution; rather the prices are rising, and at the same time, there is nothing in sight to check the rise in prices and see that the prices are held at a certain level. I do not understand any man with a moral conscience saying that the business community—I do not mean of this country alone, but throughout the length and breadth of this little planet—could be relied upon to play the game with a sense of moral conscience and with a sense of fair conduct. It cannot be. Human nature is such that the businessman concentrates only on his profits, irrespective of the fact whether he sticks to moral conduct or serves the social interests or not. He is interested immediately in his own profit. Therefore, to believe that by creating certain artificial zones and by giving a free licence to the grain dealers, and at the same time asking the Reserve Bank and the various banks to give them credit facilities the demand and supply position would become such that the price line would be held and the country will heave a sigh of relief is going too far.

Much has not yet been lost. Therefore, I again request the Minister and this House also to reconsider the position. There had not been any defect in the policy of Shri Jain. Our criticism of him was about the imperfections, the defects and the difficulties in the implementation of his policy. Therefore, my submission is this that the Minister must reconsider his position.

Where does he want this country to go? He says he wants to have a buffer stock which will stabilise the prices, which will check prices from shooting up. This is, in fact, making this country a constant, a permanent beggar. Therefore, I would submit that there should be an immediate revision of the policy which this Minister has followed.

With all due respect to my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, who is not here, who is an irrepressible man—I am using the expression "irrepressible", and that could be said about me as well—....

An Hon. Member: It is unparliamentary.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Is it unparliamentary? Then I withdraw.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not, though I would be reluctant to use that word for the hon. Member.

Shri Rajendra Singh: That is because of your greatness and the greatness of the Chair, I am not so great.

His encouragement to the Ministry to follow a policy of *laissez faire* is, in fact, something which no man who is alive to the situation, who is committed to give our peasants a fair price and to give our consumers a time to have their commodities at reasonable prices, can accede to.

Prices are rising. The working class demands a corresponding rise in its emoluments, salaries, and what does the hon. Minister of Finance say? He says no increase can be made in the emoluments and the salaries of the working class and the wage-earners. The tussle is there as you find, and God knows where this country would go!

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

Therefore, as the NDC has rightly looked at the thing, the whole question today is to hold the price line firmly and resolutely, and this can be done not by free movement of grains, not by giving freedom to our businessmen to act as they please. Impossible, ridiculous, fantastic.

As I have been telling you, there has been only a six per cent rice last year on the level of output which we reached in 1955-56. This is an indication of the fact that all our measures to improve agricultural production have been woefully inadequate. That means to say, that we still depend as largely on rains, monsoons and the vagaries of the sky, as we have ever been. Therefore, today the problem before this Ministry should be to de-link and to isolate our land from the vagaries of the sky and to the extent you succeed in that, you will find agricultural production going up.

The question is: how to step up our agricultural production.

Shri P. R. Patel: By an ordinance!

Shri Rajendra Singh: No, Sir. It will take time for you to understand, because you have revised yourself so many times so recently.

We do not have much virgin land, and as Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has said, it is by intensifying cultivation of available cultivable land that we can step up our production. The Ford Foundation has rightly pointed out that if we do not treble the present rate of production on the available land, by 1966 we will have a population of about 480 millions and, at the present level of production, there will be a shortfall of 28 million tons. From where are you going to fill this deficit? If the Minister says that he will address the United States and take their surplus products for feeding this country, that would also become impossible. It is all right to take two or three or five million tons of surplus products from the USA but it would be impossible to import 28 million tons of foodgrains into this country every year, if for no other reason at least because of the difficulties of transport.

Therefore, I most humbly submit that if the rate of production has to be trebled, there should, naturally, be three-fold investment in agriculture. When I found today in a report that the NDC has allotted Rs. 1,000 crores for agriculture and community projects for the Third Plan, I simply felt bewildered, because of this blindfold attitude towards agriculture.

You know, Sir, agriculture is the heart of the problem. Either there is agricultural production and the survival of the nation as an independent country and the survival of democracy or we go to pieces. There can be no two opinions about it. Therefore, my submission is this that, planning or no planning, all our efforts, all our investments, should be tuned to the needs of increasing agricultural production. Naturally, from this calculation you find that to treble our present rate of production, we need Rs. 3,000 crores at once.

As to America, I have been to America and I am glad to say that I have made many friends there. I have great regard for that great country and its great people. But, in all humility, I would like to tell you that in America, to part with the surplus produce is something like a problem. Every day, in America, $1·5 million are spent on the storage of this surplus farm produce. Therefore, it is rather in the interest of the American economy to part with their surplus farm produce to India. If American friends are sincere in helping us, I would like to reciprocate with same sincerity to them then they must give us credit. We do not need surplus farm produce, what we need is credit facilities to the tune of $10 million, for

importing machinery and for erecting in this country fertiliser plants, for procuring and manufacturing in our country agricultural implements and tools and various other equipment for fulfilment of the various irrigation projects and so on. We do not need farm produce, but we need credit facilities. And you will see that it is an easy thing for America, when you know that $10 million are simply two days' earnings. So, if the American friends are sincere towards us, then I would submit that credit facilities to the tune of $5 billion every year, for two years, should be provided by them. That would mean that they have to give one days' national income of theirs to this country every year, for two years, and we shall be able to pay it in six or seven years and with good interest.

The mere import of the farm surplus is going to help nobody, neither the Americans nor this country. Rather, it would make us a beggar country, all the time at the mercy of our good friends. It is rather a despicable state. Left to myself, I would like my country to go to starvation and to go to death than to live on this beggary.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): No starvation for us.

Shri Rajendra Singh: That is what the hon. Minister says, and the hon. Member may take him at his words.

I have a few suggestions to make in this connection. The first of them is in regard to the recommendations made by Raja Surendra Singh, and also the Ford Foundation Team. The Ford Foundation Team has pointed out that if agricultural production is to be stepped up to meet the requirements and needs of the country, then the agricultural department should not be a Government department, much less a third-rate department of Government. It should be a concern of all the people of this country. The people who should preside over this department should not be Ministers. This department should consist of people from all walks of political life, from all welfare societies, people who have control over public opinion, people who are of enlightened minds, people who have at their hearts the service of the country, and so on. Such people should be brought together to preside over this agricultural department, which should be eventually converted into an agricultural commission.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): How many people will be there? What will be the number?

Shri Rajendra Singh: There can be a dozen or more. Why should my hon. friend worry about the number?

I have suggested that it should be eventually converted into a commission. People from various elements of public life should be associated with it, and it should not be a government department. That is necessary in the interests of the country. Of course, I say that there should not be participation in government, but some people say that there should be participation in the stepping up of the production from the soil, and that could be done when all the elements in the country unite together to do so.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Whom will the hon. Member criticise then?

Shri Rajendra Singh: I am only saying what the Ford Foundation Team has recommended. I am not simply saying it from the figment of my imagination. The hon. Minister may look into the report of the Ford Foundation Team. Why should he not look into it? And they are not communists, nor are they socialists, they are just dispassionate observers.

At present, this department is callous and impervious to all suggestions which are made for the good of the country. I might give you just one instance. Raja Surendra Singh, who is a departmental man, was entrusted with the duty of finding out what administrative changes should be brought in in order to streamine

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the agricultural department. That gentleman, in collaboration with his friends, gave a very brilliant report. The periodicals like *Indian Finance* and *capital* made very good comments about it. That report is still lying somewhere in the custody of white ants. The former Food and Agriculture Minister said here that in financial terms, it would mean only Rs. 2 crores of further expenditure. But the overlord, or the monarch of all it surveys, namely the Planning Commission did not heed to his advice, and the Minister had to go out on that account also.

The reply of the Prime Minister on the score, namely the Nalagarh Committee's report, is rather fantastic and ridiculous. How can anybody believe him when he does not tell us by what time these recommendations are going to be implemented? As far as my information goes, even those recommendations which do not have any financial implications, and which could have been easily implemented, have not been implemented so far. The Prime Minister does not take care to look into all things. He is given some brief, and he just picks up here and there from it and projects it in the House and rather misleads us. That is very unfair. I do not think democracy would survive in that way.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We shall starve democracy?

Shri Rajendra Singh: I am speaking on behalf of my party. So, 30 minutes must be given to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does not hon. Member want that time from the opposite side?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: He is Shri Asoka Mehta, the second.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The position of those in the agricultural department should be improved not only in the States but even in the districts. From my own personal experience in the districts, I can say that the district agricultural officer is something like a very junior man or rather a third-rate subordinate of the district collector. He has to depend for everything, financial grants, for controlling the administration etc. on the district magistrate, who does not know anything about agriculture. Therefore, even if there be any necessity to amend our Constitution, it must be done so that our agricultural officers in the districts are made an independent institution by themselves, with full financial powers, with an independent cell inside for audit, and at the same time, with full and absolute control over their departments, in the same way as other heads of departments. I would also submit that all departments of Government which are related to agricultural production should be amalgamated with the agricultural department. Take, for instance, the community projects and the national extension service blocks. I have been associated with the national extensive service blocks with nearly six or seven of them, and from my own experience I wish to submit that they are neither fish nor fowl nor good red herring; they are all rotten meat..... Therefore, this department should be wound up, and these community projects should go away. It is all nonsense.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Why?

Shri Rajendra Singh: And the features of these community projects which are related to agricultural production must be handed over to the agricultural department or the Agriculture Ministry. Then, the department of irrigation, the department of everything....

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): What is the 'department of everything'?

Shri Rajendra Singh: I am not coming from Kashmir. I am coming from Bihar.

14 hrs.

Now, the principal problem which faces the peasants today in improving agricultural production is their age-long indebtedness. Even on the modest scale it has been calculated that our agricultural indebtedness—of the peasants—at the present level of production comes around Rs. 1,000 crores. Only 6 per cent of it is provided either by Government or by co-operative institutions. What an aweful situation! If we want to emancipate our people from exploitation by the various social parasites you cannot do it unless these Rs. 1,000 crores are injected here and now into the village, put in the hands of the peasants. Unless you do it they are not going to be emancipated and freed from the oppressions and exploitations of the social parasites living in the villages. Unless they are freed from these clutches, you are not going to inspire them for increasing their production.

We need three-fold increment in investment for increasing our production three-fold. Therefore, we need at least Rs. 3 000 crores additional to go into the hands of our peasants so that they have enough of credit. Then only would agricultural production brighten up.

I am the only member from my party and I would require some more time, Sir.

I will come to sugar I submitted before and I maintain that Government has vested interest in corruption. I am again emphasising that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member ought to be sweet at least in sugar.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is so bitter now, Sir. (*Interruption.*) Sir, Government have excused the additional excise duty on the production of additional sugar. Well and good. I do not mind it. But where does that additional saving go? If it does not go to the consumer, if it does not go to me and to you, we can leave that. But, what about the cultivators whose production of sugarcane makes it possible for us to have sugar? What about labour whose sweat contributes to our sugar production? Is it not rather morally incumbent on us to provide a certain share of that additional earnings to the labour as well as to the sugar cane producers? Therefore, this ear-marking of additional earning in favour of the mill owners by Government is rather very unfair to the producers and labour. I submit that there should be a certain proportion of distribution among these two elements also.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (सहसराम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खाद्य और कृषि . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : अंग्रेजी में बोलिए।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I like the programme which has been chalked out by the Food and Agriculture Ministry for increasing our agricultural production during the Third Five Year Plan and also in the coming year. Our target in the Third Plan is reported to be between 100 and 110 millions tons. Last year the production which we had was short of the target which we should have achieved according to the Second Plan Schedule. This year we should have about 80 million tons. But, I do not think we are going to have that 80 million tons.

This indicates that our efforts directed to increase our production are not such as would go to meet our requirements. And, I also feel that there are certain defects in our programme, and also in our efforts to achieve that programme. Because, in 1951, we imported about 4·7 million tons of foodgrains. And, in 1952, we imported about 3·8 million tons. In those two years, the production figures were 51·1 million tons and 58·27 million tons. I mean to say that our production last year and even this year has gone up compared

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to 1951. The production has gone up by 22 million tons during last year. But our import has also virtually remained the same because, last year also we imported 3:8 million tons and year before last year we imported about 3.1 million tons. I say defective because despite the fact that the peasants are contributing towards our agricultural production, our import figures are also the same as they were before, about 10 years ago. I do not know whether we are going to reduce our import programme because, according to the present Plan, we are going to import about 25 million tons of foodgrains from the United States, about which some Members have said some harsh word and others have made appreciative remarks. I do not share the view fully, that we should depend upon imports, because if we are to depend upon imports we will not only be running our agriculturists, but we will be running the country as a whole. The arguments that are advanced by the Ministry and those who are in favour of importing foodgrains are that it will provide us relief during the emergency period and will also save us from difficulties which we are having and that it will enable us to meet our present difficulties because it will enable the Government to reduce the prices of foodgrains.

Regarding prices, I think we must try to keep down the prices. I also share this view to some extent. But, in the interests of agriculturists, I feel that we should not reduce the prices to the extent which may mar their efforts to increase agricultural production. No aid or subsidy, whether it be in the shape of fertilizers or in the shape of irrigation facilities or anything like that will reach everyone of the Indian agriculturists because they reach only the selected few. Irrigation facilities and fertilizers may reach large number of farmers but not all. Most of the Indian agriculturists even today are depending for manure purposes only on their village manure, cow-dung etc.

If we do not give fair prices or good prices to the agriculturists they would not be able to increase production and they would not find any incentive to increase it.

There are two Ministries, the Steel Ministry and the Oil Ministry. Shri Malaviya said that despite the fact that they have obtained some concessions from the oil firms, they are not going to give it to the people of India in the shape of concession in the oil prices. The Steel Ministry also announced that despite the fact that our steel production is going up, we are not going to give any concession in the steel prices.

This brings us to the cost of production of food because, as was said a little earlier, we are having at present 320 millions acres under the plough, about one-third of which has not got any kind of irrigation facilities. And about one-third is having good monsoon irrigation and the other one-third is having irrigation system of all varieties—perennial and other kinds of irrigation facilities. If the cost of production is not reduced, it brings in two aspects of the thing. We are now dedicated towards increasing our agricultural production and that can be attained only by doubling the area under plough. There is no hope of having that much of land in India because already about 41 per cent of the entire area is under plough and that is the second highest percentage in the world. We are only second to Italy. There is no other country except Italy in the world which is having as high a percentage of land under plough as we are having in India. There is no possibility of increasing the acreage under the plough because if we resort to more reckless cutting of the forests, then there will be less rainfall. Therefore, there is no possibility now of increasing the acreage under the plough. You may increase it to 10 million or 20 million acres but you cannot just double the country's acreage under plough.

The other two alternatives are that we must have land-intensive programme and also labour-intensive programme. As regards the land intensive programme, there comes the irrigation, fertiliser and other things. Prior to 1952 we had about 51 million acres under irrigation. During the First Plan we were having 16·3 million acres under irrigation and during the Second Plan we will be having 21·3 million acres. But we have been always hearing that the irrigation potential that was created is not fully utilised and this also is not the fault of the farmer. The people may say that the farmers are not keen on utilising the irrigation facilities. I have myself seen that farmers were not given irrigation facilities as was told by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava a little earlier. In my area and Damodar Valley also about which Shrimati Renu Chakravartty made a mention, those difficulties do exist. I do not want to have any inhibition because we must have land-intensive programme and we must have a good system of irrigation. It is not enough that some big projects are undertaken or are going to be planned or completed. We are having enough projects—and we must have more and more—but there is some lack of coordination. The man who is incharge of agriculture must know how many fields or how many acres he is having under himself which he should properly utilise for increasing the agricultural production and that man will have to see how much of that land should be brought under irrigation and it should be his outlook to find out the avenues of irrigation. Similar is the case of minor irrigation also. Today, out of every two rupees that are spent by the Food and Agriculture Ministry, one rupee is spent by the Community Development Ministry on agricultural programmes like minor irrigation or medium irrigation and something like that. I not only want that there should be coordination between the Ministries which are dealing with agricultural subjects but I want that there should be only one Ministry of agriculture. I have nothing to say against anybody. Let anybody be the Minister, but there should be only one Minister of Agriculture and no more. There should not be any more Ministries dealing with agricultural problems because when we go for irrigation purposes, we are told to go to the Irrigation Ministry or the Irrigation Department and all that. There is total lack of coordination. Similar is the case in regard to community development. Therefore, I want that there should be only one Ministry. I was dealing with land-intensive programme. In that way if one person is enabled to apply his mind fully and sincerely to agricultural problems, he may be removed if he is not working well; but by having three or four interests and all interests colliding and on top of them there being the Planning Commission which has not so far given a fair account of itself so far as agricultural problems go, we are creating confusion.

I pay my tribute to the Indian agriculturist. In 1957 the agricultural production was 62 million tons and in 1958-59 it went up to 73 million tons. On account of good monsoons they increased the production by about 10 million tons. It is the Indian agriculturist who increased the production by 10 million tons and not any department. I am prepared to pay my tribute to anybody, provided the Ministry or the Planning Commission creates conditions under which the farmer is enabled to fight the vagaries of nature. That atmosphere has not been created by the Ministry. If you want to increase the production from 73 million tons to 110 million tons by 1965, it is necessary that the Ministry enables each and every farmer to fight the vagaries of nature. I want that programme to be chalked out by the Ministry. Let the Ministry be so competent, so strong and so thoroughgoing that it enables every farmer in India to fight the vagaries of nature and increase the production to 110 million tons. In that case everybody will give full cooperation. Not only

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will they give cooperation but they will enthusiastically come forward to implement the programmes. The rural indebtedness should be eliminated. We have already invested over Rs. 1,300 crores in importing food-grains from foreign countries. But if we invest Rs. 1,300 crores in the shape of crop loans or cattle loans—this cattle problem was raised by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava—it will largely solve our problem. We not only need food, but we also need vegetables and protective foods, like, milk, fruit, fish, meat, etc. The vegetable production is estimated at 6·17 million tons whereas we need 38·62 million tons. It means we have to increase the production by over 600 per cent. About meat and fish also, if we compare our resources with those of foreign countries, we have to increase the production by 400 or 500 per cent. Similarly in the case of fruit and milk also we have to increase the production by 400 or 500 per cent. How can the milk production be increased if the people are not in a position to buy even a single head of cattle? There comes the question of giving them loans.

There also comes the question of feed and fodder. Today we are having only 68 per cent of fodder which we require for our cattle. Unless and until we increase fodder crops we would not be able to have enough feed or *bhusa* for feeding our cattle. We should have good varieties of fodder in the country. The Ministry of Agriculture and other departments are labouring hard to introduce different varieties of fodder, but they have not so far contributed much as was disclosed by Pandit Thakur Dasji, and the Ministry is also not so keen in making a special mention of these facts. Unless and until we increase our fodder and feed production we would not be able to undertake our cattle improvement programme. Unless and until we increase our cattle, it will not be possible to increase our milk and draught cattle requirements. Our food production is also very much dependent on it.

Apart from irrigation, fertiliser is also another essential factor which contributes to increasing agricultural production. We want about 23 lakh tons of fertilisers but our indigenous production of fertiliser is only about 6·56 lakhs. We are short of about 16·5 lakh tons. Though the hon. Minister has said that he was prepared to allow private concerns to increase fertiliser production even in our Third Plan I do not think it is envisaged to produce enough fertiliser because according to the Third Plan our consumption will be only 17 lakh tons and our indigenous production will be about 8·65 lakh tons. Still we will be sort by 8·35 lakh tons. Personally I think that our fertiliser requirement—I mean chemical fertiliser—will be much more than 17 lakh tons; it may go up to 25-30 lakh tons. There also we are not making as good an effort as is needed.

Similarly, regarding electricity also only 3·9 per cent. of the total electricity produced was utilised in 1950 for agricultural and irrigation purposes. It was 6 per cent. in 1958 though the power production has gone up by more than 100 per cent, from 5,500 kws in 1950 to over 12,000 kws in 1958. Therefore, I think that much attention is not given by the Agriculture Ministry to this problem of giving more electricity to the argiculturists. And unless and until we give more electricity, it will not be possible to increase production.

श्री झुनझुनवाला (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह खेती का जो मसला है यह मसला बहुत ही जरूरी है, और जब तक इस में तरक्की नहीं होगी, हमको समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे देश की दूसरी इकानमी किस तरह से तरक्की कर सकती है । आप देखें कि आरम्भ से ही हमारी प्लानिंग कमीशन इसके प्रति एक स्टेप मदरली ट्रीटमेंट करती आयी है । इसके प्रति उतना ध्यान

नहीं दिया गया जितना कि देना चाहिए था, और नतीजा यह हुआ है कि दिन पर दिन—यदि हम फिगर देखते हैं तो हमारा प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है और यह ठीक है कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है—हमारा जितना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ना चाहिए या जितना बढ़ सकता था उतना नहीं बढ़ रहा है । इसके बहुत से कारण हैं । सब का यदि यहां पर उल्लेख किया जाय तो इतने थोड़े समय में वह सब बातें नहीं कही जा सकतीं । हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने अच्छी तरह से बहुत सी बातें आपके सामने कह दी हैं । जहां तक मिनिस्टीरियल लेविल की बातें हैं, उस में सब से भारी मुश्किल बात यह है कि एक मिनिस्ट्री में और दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री में जितना कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए उतना नहीं है । अगर एक मिनिस्ट्री को किसी चीज की आवश्यकता है तो दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री इसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं देती । जैसा कि पंडित ठाकुर दास जी ने आपको बतलाया, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में और इर्रीगेशन मिनिस्ट्री में पूरा कोपरेशन नहीं है । केवल इर्रीगेशन बढ़ा देने से ही काम नहीं चल सकता । यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो जल है उसका किस तरह से सही उपयोग किया जाय ताकि हमारा एग्रीकल्चुरल प्रोडक्शन बढ़े । लेकिन इसको नहीं देखते । जब वह इसको नहीं देखते तो हमारा नुकसान हो जाता है और हमारा एग्रीकल्चुरल प्रोड्यूस नहीं बढ़ता ।

दूसरी एक और बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात है, लेकिन प्रायः लोग उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते और उसको मामूली बात समझते हैं । वह समझते हैं कि यह तो एक मामूली बात है, पुरानी चीज है । इससे कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है । अगर मैं इस बात को दुहराऊं और कहूं तो यही लोगों का खयाल होगा, मिनिस्ट्री भी यही समझेगी, कि यह एक बेकार की चीज कही जा रही है और इससे कुछ लाभ तो होने वाला नहीं है । इसके लिए यद्यपि कुछ रुपये रख दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन वह ठीक तरह से काम में लाये जाते हैं या नहीं इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । केवल बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं और बड़ी बड़ी चीजों की तरफ ही हम लोगों का ध्यान रहता है, और उन पर बहुत सा लिटरेचर लिख दिया जाता है । बड़े बड़े डाम्स आदि के प्रति हमारा ध्यान जाता है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ये सब चीजें आवश्यक नहीं है, उन सब चीजों की भी बहुत आवश्यकता है । परन्तु जो चीज मूल आधार है हमारी एग्रीकल्चुरल प्रोडक्शन का, उस को यदि हम लोग निगलेक्ट करेंगे, जैसा कि अभी तक निगलेक्ट करते आये हैं, तो यहां का प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ सकता । हमारे पंडित ठाकुर दास जी भार्गव ने बार बार कहा है और आज भी उन्होंने एनीमल हसबैंडरी के बारे में बतलाया है । हम लोग काऊ ब्रीडिंग आदि के बहुत से फार्म खोलते हैं, परन्तु कहीं पर तरक्की हुई हो, यह नहीं दिखायी देता । सब जगह यह दिखायी देता है कि जो हमारी चीज है उसका ह्रास हो रहा है । जैसे हरियाना गायें बहुत नामी गायें थीं । उनका विवरण पंडित जी ने आपके सामने रखा है कि वह कितना दूध देती थीं और अब वह कितना दूध दे रही हैं । उनकी ब्रीड का दिन पर दिन ह्रास होता जा रहा है । इसका नतीजा क्या होगा वह मैं जितना भी मेरे में जोर है उतनी बलवती भाषा में रखना चाहता हूं । इस चीज को आप डेसपाइज मत कीजिये । इस चीज को छोटी दृष्टि से मत देखिये कि इससे क्या होने जा रहा है ।

अब फरटीलाइजर का सवाल है । मैं ने तो अनुभव करके देखा है कि गोबर का जो फरटीलाइजर है उस में सब तरह की प्रापर्टीज हैं । जमीन में उसको देकर जो आप उपार्जन कर सकते हैं वह अन्य सब तरह के फरटीलाइजर से नहीं कर सकते । मैं ने एक ही जमीन में उन का अनुभव करके देखा है । परन्तु जो गोबर से प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता है वह किसी दूसरी चीज से नहीं बढ़ता । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ये फरटीलाइजर नहीं होने चाहिएं । जरूर होने चाहिए । सब कुछ होना चाहिए । परन्तु हमारे किसान लोग उनका उपयोग पूरी तरह से अच्छी तरह से नहीं जानते हैं

[श्री झुनझुनवाला]

कि किस में कितना नाइट्रोजन है, कितनी दूसरी चीजें, जैसे मलफेट आदि हैं । उनका न तो वह प्रोपोरशन अच्छी तरह जानते हैं, और न यह कि किस जमीन में किस चीज की कमी है और किस जमीन में कौन सी चीज देनी चाहिए । उनको इसका अनुभव नहीं है । नतीजा यह होता है कि उत्पादन बढ़ने के बजाय घटता है और वहां की जमीन भी खराब होती जा रही है । अतएव मैं कहूंगा कि इसके प्रति हमारे मंत्रालय को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए । हमारे श्री कृष्णप्पा साहब ने कुछ दिन पहले प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि गोबर से गैस बनती है, और उस गैस प्लांट से जो चीजें बच जाती हैं, वह बहुत ही उपयोगी फरटीलाइजर होती हैं । गोवर में जो गुण होते हैं वही गुण उस में रह जाते हैं । तो मैं मंत्रालय को यह कहूंगा कि क्यों न इस प्रकार के प्लांट सारे देश के गांवों में लगाये जायें ताकि जो हमारे किसान भाई हैं वह गोबर को न जलायें । देहात में लकड़ी न होने से वह हमारी खाद के मूल कारण गोबर को ही जला देते हैं जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारे मैन्योर का इतना नाश हो जाता है । हमारे मंत्रालय को इस तरफ ध्यान देकर उस मैन्योर को पूरे तौर पर काम में लाना चाहिए । ये गैस प्लांट देश के हर हिस्से में चलायें जायें और हमारे इस मैन्योर को जो हमारा बड़ा भारी धन है बचाया जाय । परन्तु उस दिन जो हमारे कृष्णप्पा साहब ने जवाब दिया वह बहुत संतोषजनक जवाब नहीं था कि किस तरह से वह इस काम को सफलीभूत करेंगे । बहुत से प्रश्न भी उसके बारे में किये गये परन्तु कोई भी संतोषजनक जवाब नहीं दिया गया । मैं जानता हूं कि यह प्लांट बहुत सकसेसफुल है । लेकिन एक आदमी इस को नहीं कर सकता जब तक कि सरकार उसकी सहायता न करे । तो सब से पहला प्रोग्राम यह लेना चाहिए और जो यह प्लांट है इस पर पूरा ध्यान देकर इसको उपयोग में लाना चाहिए ।

एनीमल हसबैंडरी के बारे में आपको पंडित जी ने बताया कि उसका प्रोडक्शन कितना घट गया है । हमारे पंडित जी ने आप को १० अरब का फिगर दिया । मैं ने भी इस तरह के बहुत से फिगर देखे हैं । उनके डिटेल में जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । नये फिगर तो वह देते नहीं हैं कि क्या हुआ क्या नहीं हुआ । वह एक अन्दाजिया फिगर रख देते हैं । हमारे खाने की जो खास चीजें हैं घी और दूध, उन का दिन-प्रति-दिन ह्रास हो रहा है, और उस का नतीजा यह है कि हमारे लोगों के—खास तौर पर जो लोग वैजिटेरियन हैं, उन के—स्वास्थ्य का ह्रास होता जा रहा है । यदि आप शुद्ध गाय का दूध चाहें, तो आप को वह नहीं मिल सकता है । हमारे पास ये फिगर्ज नहीं है कि पहले हमारे यहां कितना दूध और घी होता था और अब कितना होता है । हमारी नैशनल इनकम आधी एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस से आती है और पर-कैपिटा इनकम नैशनल इनकम पर निर्भर करती है, लेकिन हमारे पास इस के फ़िगर्ज नहीं हैं कि पहले के मुकाबले में उस की स्थिति क्या है । इस बात पर हमारा कुछ ध्यान नहीं है कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस कम हुआ है या अधिक । उस पर पूर्ण रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए । एनिमल्ज का तो हम कुछ भी ख्याल नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन बड़े बड़े फ़ार्म्ज और इंडस्ट्रीज के प्रति हमारा पूरा ध्यान है । परन्तु बेचारे ग़रीब एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स, किसानों, की ज़रूरियात पूरी की जाती हैं या नहीं, इस का किसी को ध्यान नहीं है । किसान बिना पैसे के खती नहीं कर सकते हैं । उन के पास हल नहीं हैं, उन को वक्त पर बीज नहीं मिलता है । इरिगेशन की फैसिलिटीज उस को नहीं मिलती हैं । उन को कुछ भी नहीं मिलता है । इस स्थिति में हम यह कैसे समझ सकते हैं कि एग्रीकल्चर के जो मेनस्टे हैं अर्थात् पूअर एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स, उन की तरफ़ हम ध्यान न दें, गाय बैलों की तरफ़ हम ध्यान न दें, उन को नैग्लेक्ट करते जायें, और फिर भी

हमारी एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस बढ़ सकती है और हमारी इकानौमी, जो कि एग्रीकल्चर पर निर्भर है, उन्नति कर सकती है ? इस बात को सब कोई मानता है और कहता है कि बिना इस के हमारा उद्धार नहीं है, परन्तु हम उस को काम में नहीं लाते हैं ।

हमारे देशमुख साब ने पिछले दिनों कहा था कि यदि एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स लोग कोई चीज अधिक पैदा करें, ज्यादा प्रोड्यूस करें तो उन को दाम कम मिलते हैं । क्यों नहीं हमारी मिनिस्ट्री इस को ठीक करती ? क्यों यह बड़ी भारी एनामोली हो रही है कि यदि हम अधिक प्रोड्यूस करें तो उस का दाम हम को कम मिलता है ? ऐसे तो वह कम मिलता ही है, क्योंकि गरीब एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को मार्केटिंग की सुविधा नहीं है, उन के पास क्रेडिट फ़ैसिलिटीज नहीं हैं, वे ठीक तरह से अपने माल को स्टोर नहीं कर सकते हैं, बहुत दिन तक उस को रख नहीं सकते हैं । इन सब बातों को देखते हुए हम को इस तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए कि पूअर एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स जो प्रोड्यूस करते हैं, उन को उस का पूरा पैसा मिले, ताकि उन को उत्साह हो और उस उत्साह से वे लोग और अधिक इन्टेन्सिव कल्टीवेशन कर सकते हैं । मेरा निजी अनुभव यह है कि अगर उन को उत्साहित किया जाय, और उन को पूरी फ़ैसिलिटीज दी जायें, तो बड़े फ़ार्म्ज का जो लार्ज-स्केल प्राडक्शन होता है, उस से कम वे प्रोड्यूस नहीं करेंगे, वे उस से अधिक प्रोड्यूस करेंगे । वे अपनी थोड़ी सी जमीन पर व्यक्तिगत ध्यान देते हैं, परन्तु उन को सब चीजें मुहैया नहीं हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि उन के जरिये जितना प्रोड्यूस होना चाहिए, उतना प्रोड्यूस हमारे यहां नहीं होता है ।

एक बहुत जरूरी, आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि जो एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर हैं, उन को पूरा अधिकार रहना चाहिए कि वह अपनी राय के अनुसार काम कर सकें । वह रात दिन इसी बारे में सोचते रहते हैं, इसी को देखते रहते हैं । मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे पाटिल साहब इस के लिए विह्वल हैं कि किस तरह से ऐसी कोई योजना कायम की जाय, जिस से लोगों को ठीक दाम पर चीजें मिलें । उन की ईगरनेस में, उन की इच्छा में कोई कमी नहीं है । लेकिन हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि कहां आ कर उस में बाधा उत्पन्न हो जाती है । जैसा कि पंडित भार्गव ने कहा है, मिनिस्टर को अपनी राय एसर्ट करनी चाहिए और हमारी कैबिनेट को चाहिए कि वह उस को पूरा मौका दे कि वह अपनी राय को अच्छी तरह से एसर्ट कर के उस को काम में लाये, ताकि वह अपनी योग्यता सब के सामने दिखा सके कि हम प्राडक्शन भी अधिक कर सकते हैं और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन भी ठीक कर सकते हैं । अभी तक कई प्रकार के प्रोग्राम्ज हम लोगों के सामने रखे गये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब खत्म करें ।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : सभी कुछ कर के देख लिया गया । कंट्रोल उठा कर देख लिया गया और कंट्रोल कर के देख लिया गया । कई प्रकार के जोनल सिस्टम बनाये गये, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि उस की फ़ल्योर का मुख्य कारण यह है कि जो आदमी उस काम को चलाने वाला है, उस की नहीं चलती है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय खत्म हो गया है ।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : जो आदमी काम को चलाने वाला है, उस को चाहिए कि वह अपनी राय को एसर्ट करे । जैन साहब जब तक मिनिस्टर थे, तब तक उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा कि हमारी ये दिक्कतें हैं, इसलिए हमारा काम आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है । जब उन्होंने मिनिस्ट्री से इस्तीफ़ा दे दिया, तो वह पचास सौ कारण बताते हैं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने यह नहीं किया, वह नहीं किया ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : पहले वह लिख ही सकते थे, कह नहीं सकते थे ।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : वह कह भी सकते थे, परन्तु उन्होंने नहीं कहा । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे पाटिल साहब अवश्य इस काम को करेंगे कि उन की जो इच्छा है, उस को वह एसर्ट करें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: राय एसर्ट किस तरह की जाये, कोई मानता ही नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य का समय खत्म हो गया है ।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : मार्शल की सहायता से बनिये जाट को हटाने की जरूरत नहीं है । मार्शल की कम्यूनिस्ट लोगों को हटाने के लिए जरूरत पड़ेगी । मैं बैठ जाता हूं और मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह सोच कर कुछ ऐसी तरकीब निकालें, जिस से हमारे यहां का प्रोड्यूस बढ़े, लोगों को सस्ती चीज मिले और गरीब किसानों को अधिक दाम मिलें और एनिमल हसबैंड्री को पूरा प्रोत्साहन मिले ।

Shri P. R. Patel: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has become a fashion in our country just to give advice on a problem where the persons giving the advice do not know. Agriculture is a problem. On this subject, only persons having some insight into rural areas, some insight into agriculturist family, some insight into agriculture, can give an opinion. But nowadays, opinions are expressed by those who have nothing to do with agriculture and who have absolutely no knowledge of the rural areas. I may be excused if I say that the Planning Commission, composed of big pandits, tender their advice on agriculture, and the Ministry of Agriculture is obliged to follow that advice. The result is that matters of agriculture have become more complicated in this country.

The second big body is the National Development Council. There also, big pandits sit and tender advice. The latest advice given by them, according to the reports of the *Times of India*, runs as follows:

> "Considerable attention was devoted to the question of prices at today's meeting and it was agreed that every effort must be made to hold the price line".

It is said that every effort must be made to hold the price line. They did not consider it proper just to give a thought as to how the living conditions of the agriculturists can be improved. I do not find any report wherein the big pandits have given thought to the living conditions of agriculturists. However, when the question of agriculture comes up, they impose their terms and their advice. But when the question of labour comes, they become helpless. On the question of labour also, the press report says:

> "Advice was given to freeze wages and a proposal by one of the members of the Council for a wage-freeze was vigorously resisted by the Labour Minister, Shri Nanda, and others".

These are very fine things! It means this: we bow down to those persons who come with the weapon of strike. We dictate our terms to those who bow down to us. Agriculturists in the country are most unorganised and they carry out whatever is said by the Government. They do not go on strikes and so they are dictated too very often.

Recently, we have been seeing the strike of bank employees. They gave a threat of strike, and the State Bank employees went on strike. Our Labour Minister rather goes down to them and approaches their unions for settlement of the strike. I want to know from the Government whether the Government desires that agriculturist should also go on strike. Let us decide it. If that is the desire, there are ways and means. But let the Government decide that.

I would humbly submit that most of the pandits sitting at these big councils have not studied the reports

published by the Government. I would refer to one report only, which deals with the living conditions of agricultural labour and of persons living in the rural areas. The report is called *Agricultural Labour—How they work and live*. This is a Government publication. In it there are figures for 1950-51, and statements are given, showing the annual *per capita* expenditure of agricultural labour families and of the rural families. For agricultural labour, the figure is Rs. 107·2. For rural families, the *per capita* figure comes to Rs. 204. This is given in statement 30 of the book.

Much has been said about big landlords living in the rural areas and about the money-lenders and other persons doing other business. Considering all these points I would like to know what must be the living conditions of men engaged in agriculture. Everybody including my Communist friends and PSP friends wants living wages for the workers. Workers are also those engaged on farms. 90 per cent. of agriculturists are as good as other labourers. So, I want to know what should be their living standards. Has the hon. Minister of Agriculture ever considered this point? What would be the living standard of men engaged in agriculture?

Everybody says there must be price fixation. Everybody says that there must be a holding of the price line. Everybody says it. But how are you going to improve the social and living conditions of these persons engaged in agriculture? One of my hon. friends also said that agricultural labour lives most miserably. I agree with him. But he must also understand that when there have been increases in prices, there have been increases in wages of the farm labourers also.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

An Hon. Member: That is mopped up by townsmen.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri P. R. Patel: I am coming to that. From page 24 of the report which I mentioned—*Agricultural Labour—How they work and live*—it is seen that taking the base year 1938-39, and with the base at 100 during that year, the figure for food prices in North India came to 493, in 1950-51. The wages rose from 100 to 508. So also in Assam, the food prices came to 392 from 100, while the farm labourer's wages came to 374. I am not reading the whole thing, but I am submitting that the wages have increased as the prices have increased. So, those persons who talk of lowering the prices are the enemies not only of the agriculturists, but of the agricultural labourers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the wage of the agricultural labourer?

Shri P. R. Patel: I am giving the earning of an agriculturist and an agricultural labourer. I think there should be no haste. The cultivating labourers in this country are 44·8 million and cultivators are 204·2. Non-agriculturists are 37·7 million. Let us consider the income of the agriculturist and of the farm labourer. I am reading from page 21:

> "From the average agricultural wage income of the agricultural labour family, their estimated wage bill for hired agricultural labourers in such families works out to about Rs. 500 crores. According to the report of the National Committee, agriculture other than plantations accounted for Rs. 4,800 crores of the national income."

Rs. 4,800 crores is a big sum, but let us understand that that is the gross income.

The pandits sitting in the Development Board and in the Planning Com-

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mission consider that agriculture is a profession where the net income is 50 per cent. I would ask those persons to take up agricluture and if they do not lose 20 or 25 per cent. more, I would compensate that. Everybody who is an agriculturist knows that agriculture is a profession where one is hardly able to make both ends meet because of the buffalo. One year may be a surplus year, but the two successive years are such that he becomes indebted. However, our pundits sitting here under the fan believe that agriculture is a profession which gives 50 per cent net income from the gross earning. Whatever be the advice given by these pundits, I do not understand how agriculture is going to be improved.

I think the best course for the country would be just to disband these pundits—the Planning Commission and the Development Board—and let our Ministry handle this problem. I think that will be a wise thing for the country. If there is any dispute between the bank and the bank employees, the bank and the Government do not say, "Let the bank employees come to us individually and we shall talk to them and look into their grievances". They never say that. But they consult the organisation of the employees.

The hon. Minister has been in office for the last one year, I would like to know from him whether he has ever consulted any farmers' organisation and if not why. Somebody raised a question regarding the farmers' forum and much was said about it today in the Press. I do not want to say anything more. Let there be a true farmers' organisation. You can come with a Bill, define a farmer and you can do so many things. Why should there not be a farmers' organisation and why should they not be consulted? The Government talks of ceiling, cooperative farming and so many other things, but Government does not talk of agriculturists and their organisations. So long as the Government does not encourage the farmers' organisations and consult them, the food problem shall never be solved. That is my understanding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is not the hon. Member a farmer?

Shri P. R. Patel: I have been a farmer, but it was my good fortune that I left farming.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is being consulted at every moment.

Shri P. R. Patel: No, Sir; I know how we are consulted. I will just narrate that story.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: He is still looking like a farmer.

Shri P. R. Patel: Take fertilisers. It is a very fine word and fertilisers must be given to the agriculturists. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what profit has been made by selling these chemical fertilisers within these three or four years. My information is that the Government has made a profit of about Rs. 2 crores from fertilisers.

An Hon. Member: Rs. 3 crores.

Shri P. R. Patel: My information is it is Rs. 2 crores. Government makes money from everything and Government makes money from the fertilisers also. Let the prices be kept under check. That is the only thing. I would request the hon. Minister not to make profit out of this. There is a proverb that a poor man's wife is the *bhabhi* of one and all. So, agriculture has become the target of one and all. There is not only the Planning and the Development Board, but there is another board also, *viz.*, the Forward Markets Commission. I will show you how this Forward Markets Commission works as the great enemy of the agriculturists. Recently in Ahmedabad, there was the forward market dealing in Kalyan cotton. The ceiling price fixed by Government is

Rs. 840. The marginal line was Rs. 770. The fluctuation varies between the floor price and the ceiling price. The margin was Rs. 2,500 for 100 bales. That is to say the buyer has to deposit Rs. 2,500 if he buys in the market 100 bales. The price shot up and went to Rs. 803. So, it was Rs. 37 below the ceiling price, and the Forward Markets Commission issued another margin that those who buy 100 bales must deposit Rs. 7,500. The result was that the prices were checked. So, the business of the Forward Markets Commission is to check the prices when the prices go up.

15 hrs.

When the agriculturists are expected to get more, than the Forward Markets Commission goes there to check the prices. When the prices go up there is an uproar from this side and that side that the price should be checked and we talk of control, this and that. May I submit that the Forward Markets Commission is also another body which should be done away with or put under the Agricultural Department so that the advice of the Agricultural Department may be taken by it off and on? Now it is under the Commerce Ministry and, as you know, in commerce they only consider what profits should be earned by the businessmen and what losses should not be incurred by the businessmen. They never think of the agriculturists and the result is that, in the name of Forward Markets Commission and all other bodies, they dictate and the dictation is just to ruin the farmers.

Sir, everybody says that the farmers are making money. Even the millowners, who are earning more than one crore rupees a year, say that any additional tax would ruin them and their industry. So there are the agriculturists who can bear the burden! Persons moving in motorcars, going in aeroplanes, living in bungalows they say that they cannot bear the burden. So I would like that our Agriculture Minister should be a man who should be the defender of the agricultural interests. If he could not, I would submit—it is not for me to advise because the working of the present Cabinet system I know—I would only request him to better resign and not to just bring bad name to him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He would also be compensated like the Planning Commission?

Shri P. R. Patel: No, Sir. The Agriculture Minister, I know, is a bold man, is a practical man. Some days back, at Hyderabad he gave out his views which really represented the views of the agriculturists. When I said to the agriculturists about this, they were very happy. He had stated:

> "Today the farmer's fate was decided by the Government and others. The forward markets decided the prices of his produce. The pattern of crop was not his concern. Others decided it . . . As long as the farmer continued to be a neglected factor, improved production is not possible . . . . Any scheme to increase production would be of no avail unless the farmer was enthused to produce more. Fertilizer might be made available, soil might be tested, research might be conducted, the technical 'know-how' might be provided, but it was only the farmer who could increase the production. . . . .Patriotic appeal could not enthuse the farmer to step up production. He should be made to understand that by doing so he stood to benefit. He should not be asked to produce things which he could not sell at his option."

If at all the Government of India accepts this advice, I think the agriculturists will be happy and the agricultural problem would be solved.

In the end, I would just like to remind the hon. Minister what advice was given by a Kashmiri pandit to the then ruler in the 12th or 13th cen-

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tury. It is an extract from *"Rajatarangini"* translated by Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, page 127. His advice to the ruler was:

> "Action should be taken repeatedly so that th epeople in the villages should not possess grain for consumption and bullocks for the area of the fields in excess of annual requirement.
>
> For if they were to have excessive wealth they might become very terrible Damaras in a single year able to violate the authority of the king."

The ruling party is now, perhaps, in the place of the king.

> "When once the rural population secures raiment, women, woollen blankets, food, trinkets, horses, dwellings which are worthy of the capital; when fortifications which ought to be cared for are neglected through arrogance by the kings, and when they show lack of appreciation of the character of their officers, when from a single district is exacted the main enance for the armed forces; when the civil servants have formed a leage by matrimonial alliances with one another; when the kings take the same view as the civil servants in the departments of State then it may be known without doub that there has been a reversal of the good luck of the subjects."

I also believe it. Perhaps the Planning Commission is in the position of this Kashmiri Pandit and if the Planning Commission and the Development Council give advice to the ruler, the Congress Party and if that advice is followed, not only will it bring ruin to the country but it will also bring ruin to the political ruling party.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I wish to make a few observations on the Demands for Grants of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. The main objective before the nation, as made out by the Finance Minister in presenting his Budget, was to help the growth of conditions by the end of the Second Five Year Plan for a favourable and hopeful launching of the Third Five Year Plan. The Finance Minister observed in his speech that the first requisite for this is increased production. He further stated:

> "This is axiomatic and we cannot afford, even for a moment, to lose sight of it."

Then he says:

> "mobilising the resources required for this is not going to be easy and will entail progressively harder work and larger sacrifices by all sections of the community."

May I take the liberty, Sir, with your permission, to ask the Government of India, whether they regard the hierarchy of public servants in the employment of the Government of India and the State Governments from the President of the Union Government to the peons of the offices as falling under the category of some section of the community to whom he has made this earnest appeal for harder work and larger sacrifices. If this class which represents the most cultured and enlightened class of the Indian population is included in his appeal then there lies a great responsibility on the members of this class occupying the most exalted and respectable positions to set an example of that harder work and larger sacrifice before the public. I humbly suggest, without meaning any disrespect to anybody, that Government servants drawing high salaries, say, above Rs. 1,500 per month should be persuaded by the Government of India to agree to some drastic cut in their salary before approaching the public with an appeal for harder work and larger sacrifice. In presenting a Budget of this kind we should have imposed the same harder work and larger sacrifice on them. I can assure you that a sacrifice like that volun-

tarily offered by the Government servants occupying higher positions will be very much appreciated by the people and their prestige will certainly not suffer. On the other hand, it will add to their strength and to the power today given to these people.

In India the position and the prestige of an officer or a man never depended upon the amount of wealth which he was acquiring every time. It depended upon his merits and character.

क्रियासिद्धिः सत्वे भवति महताम् नोपकरणे

The success of the enterprise of the great men was not so much on the external resources but on the spiritual force and character. Chanakya, the Prime Minister of Bharat Samrat Chandra Gupta, who defeated the Greeks and emancipated the motherland from their domination, lived the life of a poor pious Brahmin and his only wealth consisted of a few balls of cowdung, bundles of small sticks of wood called *samidha* and a few pooles of *kusha* grass brought by his students from the forest for the performance of his fire worship. Yet his writ ran throughout the Empire of Chandra Gupta. That great Sovereign even could not think of issuing an ordinance to suspend it even for a minute. Similarly, Shri Samarth Ramdas remained a poor devotee of Prabhu Ramchandra earning his livelihood by begging from door to door. Yet Shri Chattrapati Shivaji Maharaj would not initiate any big policy or take any important step without consulting him. We have seen that spirit in our own times in Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and Pujya Vinobaji who is still before us as the living symbol of that supreme spirit of renunciation brightened by his lofty ideal of universal brotherhood coupled with a continuous service to the people in distress and suffering. But in the last few years I have unfortunately seen several instances where public men have sacrificed principles for the sake of office and not office for the sake of principles. I am afraid that lectures by hon. Ministers are not going to create that spirit of sacrifice in the people on which the hon. Prime Minister has pinned his hope for the success of the Third Five Year Plan. The hon. Finance Minister has also mentioned that there will be need also for substantial external assistance. The investment target for the Third Five Year Plan, as now reported to be accepted by the National Development Council, is to the tune of Rs. 9950 crores in the public and private sectors together.

The point which is of the utmost importance in this connection and which the hon. Finance Minister has very earnestly pressed in his speech is that the Government of India "are anxious to make the period of dependence on special external assistance as short as possible". It is a very good decision, no doubt. But that is possible if we can reach the stage at an earlier date where the bulk of our investment programme is based on the domestic output of capital goods and equipment. Our production, both agricultural and industrial, must be quickened to expedite that stage. We should therefore be able to solve the problem of the availability of foreign exchange by minimising the imports and maximising the exports. That is the only solution of the problem.

Viewed in this way, agricultural production must occupy the first place in the programme to be carried out in this year and in the first few years of the Third Five Year Plan. The magnitude of the operations of purchase of rice and wheat can be imagined from the fact that the budget estimates for the present year for that are Rs. 2,07,11,18,000 while the total expenditure of the Ministry is Rs. 2,87.66,11.000 excluding the amount of Rs. 1,07,90.000 for the Demands for Grants for Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Manipur and Tripura, which are also controlled by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

[Shri M. S. Aney]

The hon. Ministers have a very difficult and delicate job to handle. I hope that the hon. Minister in charge of this Ministry will not leave any stone unturned to make a success of the job which he has been called upon to handle and to take up. His effort of building up a buffer-stock and re-organisation of the present zones with a view to stabilise and equalise the prices, which has been criticised severely by my hon. friend who has just preceded me, is significant though he has not yet succeeded in persuading the Madhya Pradesh Government to accept his suggestion of bringing the Bombay State and the Madhya Pradesh State together in one common zone.

What I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Members of this House is that the entire Vidarbha region is the worst sufferer on account of the tug of war that has been going on between the Government of Bombay State and the Government of Madhya Pradesh State. Vidarbha Division and Chatisgarh Division have been interdependent for more than two hundred years on each other in the matter of supplies of their foodgrains and also trade, commerce and industry. In Balaghat District, which now comes in Madhya Pradesh State, considerable agricultural land is under cultivation of people living in Nagpur and Bhandara Districts. The rice grown in their land cannot be brought by them outside the limits of Balaghat District on account of the ban imposed upon the export by the Madhya Pradesh Government. The disparity of prices of rice at Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh and Gondia and Tumsar in Bombay is very great. Rice is sold at Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 a maund in Balaghat whereas the price at Gondia and Nagpur is more than four to five times of that amount. It is reported that a good deal of smuggling is going on between places on the border and black-marketeers are thriving probably with the connivance of a considerable number of petty officers put in charge of these operations or of supervising them. When Governments create unnatural conditions, it is the people who ultimately have to suffer. If the Chief Minister of Bombay had, in the alternative, urged on the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh that that Government should remove the ban on the export of rice to the Vidarbha districts which had been one with them till three years ago, the suggestion might have been acceptable to him, but it did not occur to the Chief Minister of Bombay to do it. He probably thought that the demand for such a concession for Vidarbha, however just or reasonable it might be, would go counter to the uniformity of policy throughout the State which is his aim, and also decidedly prejudicial to the emotional and administrative in egration of Vidarbha and Maharashtra which he wants to bring about, and for which he has been trying for two or three years, I do not know with what amount of success.

15.22 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Vidarbha must swim or sink with Bombay. For the present at least that is the position. We are being asked to stand with our friends in the Bombay State and silently submit to whatever may happen.

There are two small points to which I wish to refer. Agricultural production can be increased rapidly by two ways. All the cultivable land should be given for cultivation to those who can undertake it. I learn that several lakhs of acres of land has been obtained by revered Vinobhaji in his *Bhoodan* and *Gram dan* campaign. Government must not allow that land to remain fallow or indifferently cultivated. It is, in my opinion, unpardonable not to take proper steps to bring this land under efficient cultivation.

The second suggestion is that the farmers must be encouraged to make use of improved methods of cultivation and

use improved tools and mechanical instruments like tractors and power pumps on a larger scale in cultivating their lands. It is necessary to take recourse to these methods of cultivation. It will be wrong, therefore, to include agricultural tractors in motor cars; they should be exempted from the levy of this new duty, that is my suggestion.

I have here with me telegrams received from the farmers as well as other persons interested in cultivation in Madhya Pradesh. One telegram reads:

> "We understand Central Board Revenue have extended motor vehicle excise duty rupees 2500 to agricultural tractors consequently over hundred farmers of Vidarbha who placed orders on number dealers have been badly hit and unable accept delivery trac or and implements ordered due prohibitive price increase stop exemption excise duty agricultural tractors absolutely essential to success third five year plan self sufficiency food stop failure give relief will result utter failure country agricul ural programme stop please exempt agricultural tractors payment excise duty President Nagvidarbha Chamber of Commerce."

Many telegrams and letters like this are received by us and I am sure the Ministry of Agriculture will press upon the Finance Minister the claims of the agricul.urists in this matter of exemption on agricultural tractors at least and also pump engines which are of so great use in irrigating the lands that are being brought under agriculture by the people. The case of electric pumps used for agricultural purposes deserves to be favourable considered for exemption.

This is my last point. I join with my hon. friend Seth Govind Das in demanding the prohibition of the slaughter of cows. I do not think it is necessary to go into any long arguments on this point. When Seth Govind Das was speaking I heard some hon. friend remarking that this demand was more sentimental. I do not agree with that and I want the Government of India not to belittle it even if it be deemed to be sentimental by them. It is a sentiment of nine-tenth of the population of this country. It is a national sentiment. We have been exempting salt from any duty year after year. Is that not due to sentiment? There are certain sentiments which have gone deep into the intellectual and social structure of the people. But, as a matter of fact, the prohibition of cow slaughter is imperative from the economic point of view also. Akbar had done it. I say it is cruel to kill a cow for food, an animal that helps you to grow food and feed your children by its milk in infancy. It has a right to live and it is justice to rescue it from the knife of the butcher by statute. I conclude with a prayer of the Vedas:

मानो हिंसीत् ज.तवेदो
ग म् अश्वम् पुरुषम् जगत् ।

That is, "Oh Fire, do not kill our cow, horse, man and anything that has life." This is our Indian tradition, in other words, our Dharma. I hope the House will take this dharmic consideration also into account while considering the demand for the prohibition of cow slaughter.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I would like to intervene at this stage to answer certain points raised by some hon. Members, in order that my senior colleague may, within the time that he likes to take and within the time that the Chair is pleased to give him, deal with certain larger questions of policy.

It is not my idea, as has been pointed out by Shrimati Renuka Ray, to paint a rosy picture of the situation on the food front and to be accused of an attitude or approach bordering on complacency. Nonetheless, taking the country as a whole, recent months,

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

according to me, have witnessed a situation which reflects, you may call it, a lessening of tension on the food front. There have been months of comparative ease—I underline the word "comparative".

If this House is a mirror of the position obtaining in the country at large, then the trend of the present discussion, the questions asked during the Question Hour and the motions which have been given notice of for discussion etc., reflect a state of affairs which has not deteriorated, but has only, if at all, improved. We may ignore for the time being the index of wholesele prices and all those things. The hon. lady Member Shrimati Renu Chakravartty raised the question of the level of prices. She said that it was not fair to compare the pre-harvest peak prices with post-harvest prices. I agree with her, but I would like the House to remember that comparisons can be made between prices obtaining in a particular period in a particular year with the prices obtaining in the corresponding period in the previous years. If you compare like that, even if you compare the off-season prices, you will be able to find that the situation has improved. The hon. lady Member quoted some figures from the Administration Report, but she has not cared to notice what has been stated therein later on.

It has been stated there that in the case of rice, even if we had regard to the off-season periods, the maximum index in the off-season of 1959 was 113 as against 118 in the previous year. With regard to wheat, the position has been a little better. The figures indicate that the maximum that had been obtaining in the off-season period in 1958 had been 114, whereas the maximum obtaining in 1959 was only 100.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): What about 1954?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have to compare figures relating to periods which are comparatively nearer, such as 1957 or 1958 or even 1956. It is not fair to compare with prices obtaining in the preliminary stages of planned development in this country.

Shri P. R. Patel: Why should the hon. Minister not compare with 1950 and 1951?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I can compare with those years also. If my hon. friend cares, he can just go through the administration report and the other publications that have been made available to hon. Members, and compare the figures himself.

Shri P. R. Patel: They are much lower.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I agree that the speech of the hon. Member who has just interrupted me has served as a corrective to the trend of discussion in this House, concerning the anxiety that has been expressed on the ground of rise in food prices.

A clearer picture can be had if we compare the wholesale prices of cereals as a whole. It may be borne in mind that the prices of cereals remained a little lower, I do not say, substantially lower, in January and February of 1960, as compared with the prices during the corresponding months of last year.

I said a little while ago that we may for the time being ignore the index of wholesale prices and other things, because if we do not take also the circumstances into consideration, then we are apt to draw incorrect conclusions.

For example, take the case of the index of rice. In Orissa, after the formation of the zone with West Bengal, we all know that the prices had gone up by about Rs. 2 to 3 per maund. We do not grudge that, because even then it is a fair price. If from Rs. 15 it has gone up to Rs. 18 it will reflect a great deal in the index.

of prices. I just want to drive at that only.

Also, the index may not give us the correct position. Suppose, for purposes of comparison, we take the index of rice at a time when controlled prices were prevailing in West Bengal, and compare them with the index of present prices, that may not give us a real picture of the situation, because even when the controlled prices were prevailing in West Bengal, the open market prices would have been really much higher than the controlled prices.

I would also like the House to remember that when we consider the index of prices of food articles in general, we should not be guided by the impression that the index rises simply because of the increase or decrease in foodgrains prices only.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I interrupt the hon. Minister? Is it not correct that rice price dropped last year to 99, whereas now it has come down only to 105? Is that not significant?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not 105; it has gone up only to 105.6 or something like that. The point that I was driving at was this. Of course, it changed the prices in Orissa, and made some difference in those prices, but we do not regret that difference at all, because that will be reflected considerably in the index of prices. So also is the position with regard to the difference in the situation in West Bengal. Of course, there have been rises in other parts of the country, as, for example, in the southern zone; there has been some rise there, but there has not been any abnormal rise there also.

We have also to take into consideration the prices of food articles other than foodgrains. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the publication *Economic Survey*, 1959-60 which has been circulated to hon. Members along with the budget papers. It has been stated therein:

> "The index of wholesale prices has of late been around 119. At the end of January, 1959, it was about 114.....The index for rice at 104.3 is higher by about 14 per cent. while that for wheat at 97.1 is lower by 25 per cent. Cereals taken together show a fall of some 3 per cent. and pulses have gone down by as much as 24 per cent. On the other hand, the other constituents of the food index such as edible oils, sugar and gur and tea have gone up by about 12, 11 and 24 per cent. respectively.".

With regard to the other articles, the House knows—not that the Food and Agriculture Ministry wants to disown responsibility altogether—this Ministry has very litt'e control on the level of prices of articles other plan foodgrains.

Later on, it would be seen in that publication that:

> "Of the rise in wholesale prices in 1959, food articles *other than foodgrains* accounted for nearly two-thirds, industrial raw materials for about one-sixth and manufactures for about one-tenth.".

Later on, there are other indications also which should serve as a corrective when we approach this problem.

This leads me on to make a reference to the eastern rice zone, which has been made mention of by two or three Members from West Bengal who have spoken earlier. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that the expectations which the hon. Minister had roused when he announced the formation of this eastern zone have been belied. What were the expectations that were raised by the hon Minister? Even before the formation of the rice zone, when it was said that the Central Government's inclination was to form Orissa and West Bengal into one composite zone, it was

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pointed out that this zone would not be self-sufficient; it would be deficit to the extent of 3 to 4 lakh tons or something like that. So, no spectacular result was intended or was expected when this zone of West Bengal and Orissa was formed. But I may say that the results so far achieved do indicate that the expectations have not been belied, but I would say that the step has been justified. Now, what is the position in Orissa? You will find that after the formation of the rice zone of Orissa and West Bengal, the movement of rice and paddy from Orissa at the first stage was not adequate to begin with, but from February onwards, the movements have been fairly heavy.

Here, I may just refer to the point raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty that whereas I had stated on a previous occasion that there had been movement to the extent of about 80,000 tons, at that stage, the Orissa Food Secretary said that it was only about 40,000 tons or something like that. I would like to submit that my statement with regard to these figures is based on railway movement figures which I think are more authoritative than any other estimates of movements.

By 3rd March, 1960, about 1·23 lakh tons of rice and paddy had moved from Orissa to West Bengal. During the week ending 3-3-60, despatches amounted to about 20,000 tons, which means that if the movement is maintained at this rate, the despatches will be of the order of 70,000 to 80,000 tons per month. There have been also despatches by road and by the sea route. In spite of this heavy movement, there has been no undue rise in the prices of rice in Orissa which are now ranging between Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 per md. for common rice at the raild-head centres and for hand-pounded rice in the interior the prices are Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 per md.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Have you seen the prices in Bengal?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to Orissa I have certainly got the daily prices prevailing there. It was between Rs. 16 and Rs. 18.

As far as the agricultural producer in Orissa is concerned, the position has improved; and as far as the consumer is concerned, he has got a fair price also. (*Interruption*). So far as Orissa is concerned, so far as the prices fair to the producer as well as to the consumer are concerned, there is nothing to find fault with the Centre.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that initially the producer was getting only Rs. 9 per md.? He was selling in the *mandi*.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is paddy; it will work out to Rs. 15 or Rs. 15-8-0 At Rs. 9-8-0 per md. of paddy it will work out to Rs. 15 or something like that for rice.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Do you think that is fair price for the cultivator?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That would also indicate that had it not been for the zone the Orissa cultivator would not have got that fair price. Even this the Orissa cultivator would not have got.

It must be admitted that soon after the formation of the eastern zone there has not been a considerable change in the price situation in West Bengal. The West Bengal prices had hardened to some extent even in January 1960 in spite of the formation of the zone. But we have to bear in mind that the zone was formed on the 19th December, 1959; but the formation of the zone was talked about even 2 or 3 months before that and it was more or less definite that the zone would be formed about a month or so before. So, in anticipation of the formation of the rice zone, the prices in West Bengal had already declined.

You will find that in February the prices started easing down and are now ruling between Rs. 22 and Rs. 23 per md. for common rice. I have got the daily bulletins and if the hon. lady Member wants to refer to them and get better informed, I am prepared to hand over that paper to her.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In Calcutta is it Rs. 25.

Shri A. M. Thomas: For common rice the price was between Rs. 22 and Rs. 23. In certain areas it was something like Rs. 24 or so. Compared with the prices that have been existing in Calcutta or in other parts of West Bengal, it cannot be said that the prices were abnormally high. There is definitely improvement in the situation in West Bengal, notably in Calcutta. I believe the hon. lady Member will agree with me that there is no atmosphere for starting a further agitation on the scale that was prevailing before the zone was formed or the controls on prices were withdrawn in West Bengal. (*Interruption*).

You will find that last year the conditions became extremely difficult. The entire House is aware of that. After State trading was undertaken by the West Bengal Government through a system of levy on mills and attempts were made to enforce price control orders, the market arrivals practically stopped and a large number of rice mills closed down for want of paddy. In spite of very large scale distribution of rice from Government stocks, it was found very difficult to maintain supplies in that State. I do not know whether the hon. lady Member Shrimati Renuka Ray wants a reversion to this state of affairs by insisting on controls.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Is it not a fact that it was because of the imperfection of the machinery that we had there that the crisis came up?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I will come to your State. (*Interruption*). This year the condition is entirely different.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Minister proceed. It is very unfair that he should be interrupted like this. We must hear what he says. Let the hon. Minister be allowed to proceed. There is no question of talking like this. This is not the way that hon. Member should go on giving a running commentary.

Shri A. M. Thomas: This year the condition is entirely different. The supply in the market is plentiful.

An Hon. Member: A point of clarification, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: After the speech is over a question may be put, if necessary.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Although in January the prices rose to some extent, they have now declined and there is a perceptible easy tone in the prices of rice in West Bengal. It will be our endeavour by various measures to maintain this easy tone. As a result of the cordoning of the Calcutta industrial area against exports and large scale supply of rice by the Central Government for distribution in the Calcutta industrial area, the movement of rice into the Calcutta industrial area from outside is relatively small. There is, therefore, no fear that the demand from Calcutta might upset the price level in Orissa or in the West Bengal districts. We propose to make available a certain proportion of finer qualities of rice for distribution in Calcutta so that the prices of finer qualities also might be kept under check. When necessary, we shall be prepared to make available some rice to West Bengal Government for distribution in urban areas too.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Were not the prices higher than last year at that time?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Your index figures show that.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is exactly what I pointed out. The index figures

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may not give us a correct idea because although there were controlled prices the index prices were based on the prices existing. Really, the open market prices were much more than the controlled prices. It may not give us a correct idea to compare the present West Bengal prices with the prices obtaining during this period last year according to the controlled prices. (*Interruption*).

By all these measures we hope to be able to keep the prices in West Bengal at a reasonable level. The conditions would have have been even better but for the unfortunate drop in production in West Bengal once again as a result of serious floods.

This leads me to the questions that have been raised by hon. Members from Madhya Pradesh and especially Shri Shukla. He said that it should be the endeavour of the Central Government to persuade the Madhya Pradesh Government to agree to the formation of a zone with Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. We have already expressed our preference and we have made it clear more than once before this House that our preference is for a larger zone linking Madhya Pradesh with Bombay.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Why not one zone for the whole of India?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That question has already been raised. I think Shrimati Renu Chakravartty's approach appears to be that of a young child. If you cannot have controls, then have no controls at all. She cannot think of any *via media* between controls and *laissez faire*. . . . .

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am not Renu Chakravartty.

Shri A. M. Thomas: My hon. friend Shri Shukla was pointing out to cretain defects obtaining in the procurement machinery in Madhya Pradesh. It may be that in the beginning of the last crop season there may have been some delay in our procurement organisation starting functioning, but the present position is that our officers are spread out throughout the Chattisgarh area and brisk purchases are being made. You will notice from the figures that after November, 1959 we have been able to purchase, by about this time, 3·8 lakh tons of rice and by about this period last year we had been able to purchase only about 1,80,000 tons of rice. The entire quantity that we have been able to purchase last year till October has been 4,05,000 tons so that it would appear that our procurement machinery is working very satisfactorily there having regard to the quantum of purchases that have been made by the Central machinery within this short period. Our officers are prepared to purchase rice from anybody who can offer it at the Government purchase prices. There should, therefore, be no question of price in Madhya Pradesh declining below the Government purchase prices.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: What about wheat?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Shri Shukla has also referred to the purchase of boiled rice and he has also referred to the question of the export of broken rice. We are purchasing boiled rice and we have also allowed the export of broken rice so that the main complaints of Shri Shukla are things of the past and it would not be correct to raise some complaints in the context of circumstances obtaining in Madhya Pradesh now.

It is true that in the case of wheat it may be said that the Centre has no procurement machinery there. With regard to the purchase of wheat, we have left it to the various State Governments who would desire to have purchases of wheat. The situation that is now obtaining in Madhya Pradesh with regard to wheat can only be remedied by adoption of one or the other course Either the Madhya Pradesh Govern-

ment should agree to link up Madhya Pradesh with Bombay so that the producer in Madhya Pradesh would find a ready market and that for a reasonable price, or the Madhya Pradesh Government should itself make purchases. The Madhya Pradesh Government also has been raising some difficulties with regard to this purchase, but we have been impressing on the Madhya Pradesh Government that it should be prepared to purchase wheat that is available in Madhya Pradesh at the procurement prices that have been fixed by the Centre.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I interrupt the hon. Minister? May I know..

Shri Rajendra Singh: When I interrupted you did not allow me to do so.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This is not the way to put the question to the Chair.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: The Madhya Pradesh Government has already got stocks of wheat which are lying there and large stocks are coming there which are surplus to the requirements of the Madhya Pradesh State. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is prepared to allot that quota to any other State, say, Bombay State or any other State. Unless this is allowed to go out of the State, the Madhya Pradesh Government cannot purchase the stocks.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is not correct. The Madhya Pradesh Government has not brought to our notice that large quantities are lying there and that we should take over those stocks. In fact, if large quantities are there we are prepared to take them over, we are prepared to allot to flour mills or other consumers so that there would not be any difficulty on that score.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We will arrange special trains.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Several hon. Members have referred to the question of State trading. I do not want to take the time of the House by referring to this question in detail. The policy of the Government has been explained to this House more than once regarding this matter. It has been pointed out by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani that it will not be advisable to have procurement in deficient areas where there are only marginal supplies. That is also the point of view of the Government. My hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh also was arguing that it would not be proper to repress prices in surplus areas to such an extent as to create circumstances that would not give any incentive for the farmer to produce. These are the two points of view which have also to be taken into consideration when we discuss the question of State trading.

We have taken some steps in the matter of the tentative scheme that has been adopted with regard to State trading. The hon. House knows that wholesale traders throughout the country have been licensed and the purchase of foodgrains are being now made wherever possible and necessary. It will, however, be apreciated, as has been mentioned in this House more than once, that State trading in foodgrains is only a means, not an end in itself. State trading has, therefore, to be undertaken judiciously according to the circumstances of each State.

Last year, a number of States purchasing rice and paddy were not, however, happy. For example, in West Bengal after the introduction of the levy scheme and the control on prices with effect from 1-1-59, the arrivals of paddy and rice in the market declined. At one time it looked as if the rice had practically disappeared from the market. Similarly it happened in Bihar. The procurement of rice had to be given up in June, 1959 in order to ensure adequate availability of rice in the open

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market. In the deficit States the factors of demand and supply have powerful influence on the market and any attempt on the part of the State Governments to enforce price control orders immediately results in the stocks going underground and the black-market developing. In the surplus States, however, there is no such difficulty. In the light of the experience of last year, the Madras and Mysore State Governments have also given up procurement of rice and paddy. At present, rice is purchased on behalf of the Government of India in the surplus States of Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh also Central Procurement Unit is continuing to function. But purchases are being made only on voluntary efforts and we have not been able to purchase any substantial quantity there. In the States of Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and the Union Territories of Tripura and Manipur the rice and paddy are being purchased by the State Governments to meet the local requirements during the lean period. After the last harvest the wheat was purchased by the Government in the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. At present, procurement of wheat in Punjab and Rajasthan stands suspended and the purchases are made only in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

I make this position clear because I do not want to create any impression that we have given up State trading. As has already been pointed out, we have been purchasing foodgrains wherever possible and wherever it was found to be necessary.

I only want to refer to one or two points more. One point that was raised by the hon. Member, Shri Rajendra Singh is with regard to imports. He said that it is a despicable thing—it is his own expression—to import foodgrains from America under PL 480. He more than once said that he was speaking on behalf of his party and that the entire time that is devoted to his party should be given to him. But I doubt whether he was voicing the feeling of his own party.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Yes, I do.

Shri A. M. Thomas: He said that imports under PL 480 had to be discouraged as it was not advisable to make such imports. But some of the spokesmen from his party were voicing a different line of approach on previous occasions. Under the present circumstances it is impossible to avoid imports on the scale that we are having now.

16 hrs.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Sir, may I explain? He is distorting the fact.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. If he wants to put a question he will be given an opportunity after the speech is over—not in between. Otherwise, there will be no debate.

Shri A. M. Thomas: He has been making certain very bold statetments with regard to procurement policy and imports and on other things also. He has been accusing us in the matter of formation of the West Bengal-Orissa zone. I do not think these points deserve any answer in the light of what I have stated earlier.

My hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, has said that in 1951 when our production was perhaps 18-20 million tons less than the present production, we had been importing more than four million tons and more or less the same quantity is being imported even now. It is true and it has been explained on the floor of the House on several occasions. This additional quantity has to be made available in the country in order to meet the increased de-

mand for foodgrains. In the context of a larger population, with an increasing purchasing power and larger development expenditure and increased money supply and provision of credit facilities, we have necessarily to maintain adequate supplies and our indigenous production, though it has substantially increased, could not meet these increased demands. We cannot proceed on mathematical calculations in these matters. We have to take into consideration the changed circumstances, quantum of money supply, etc. The *Economic Survey*—I referred to it earlier also—under the heading 'monetary trends' says that over the 12 months of 1959 the money supply in the hands of the public increased by Rs. 170 crores. In the previous two years it was lower: Rs. 75 crores in 1958 and Rs. 96 crores in 1957. It also mentions the other expansionary factors. So, we have for sometime more to import substantial quantities.

I would now refer to the point raised by Shri Rajendra Singh that the PL 480 imports were of advantage neither to America nor to India. He says that in one breath. In another breath, he says that it is of advantage to America. I may say that it has been mutually advantageous. In view of the foreign exchange difficulties we import wheat largely from the United States under PL 480. It provides two advantages: firstly, payment in rupees in India and secondly, payment on deferred basis. They also add to our resources for the development of the country as a large proportion of the sale proceeds of wheat become available to us for expenditure on development projects. The United States has no large surplus in rice and only a small quantity is being imported from that country under P.L. 480. The rest of our needs has to be met largely from Burma. This involves expenditure on foreign exchange. We have, however, succeeded in obtaining some additional rice against additional exports—some sort of an indirect barter, without having to pay for the rice in foreign exchange.

What I have been driving at is this. There is a large surplus in America which they want to dispose of but they need not give it to India for that matter. We also do not want to get these things in *gratis*, we want to pay for them. We want to pay for that. The only thing is, because we have our foreign exchange difficulties we want some favourable terms to which America is also agreeable, and it is under that arrangement that we are importing.

Sir, I do not want to take any more of your time. I will only refer to one more matter before I sit down. Shri Rajendra Singh raised the question that we have given an incentive of 50 per cent rebate on sugar production which is more than the average in the last two years. I may inform him that these incentives have been successful. It has been stated that the production of sugar has increased. Not only that, over and above the minimum price of Rs. 1-10-0 that was being paid to the growers several factories now pay a little more, round about two annas more. The factory is in a position to pay that because it anticipates that it would be able to make up from this rebate of 50 per cent.

I may also inform the House that the price-linking formula, however, did not specifically cover these concessions. In order to ensure that the cane growers get their proper share in the above concessions in the calculations of deferred payment—the concessions in the matter of rebate, early crushing and other advantages—we have also now made a provision and the Central Government have made suitable amendments in the price-linking formula to that effect. That will be seen from the notification that was issued on 2nd March, 1960. Therefore, it is not a case in which the Central Government was oblivious of the benefits

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

that should accrue to the sugarcane grower.

Sir, I think I have covered many of the points that have been raised so far in this debate.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Rajendra Singh may now put his question. He can only put a question, and not make a new speech.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Sir, I never said that imports of foodgrains from America are only to the advantage of the American people. My submission was that if America is sincere enough to help us they should help us by giving ten billion dollars worth of credit facilities and not in the form of farm surplus. That is the point that I made out.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Shri P. G. Deb may put his question.

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती : आधा घंटा तो मेम्बर साहब बोल चुके हैं और उसके बाद भी सवाल पूछे जा रहे हैं। हम सुबह से बैठे हुए हैं मगर हमें बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला है।

Mr. Chairman: He wanted to put a question when the hon. Deputy Minister was speaking. He wanted some clarification then. I am only asking him to seek that clarification now.

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): The State officials said that the price of rice in Calcutta had risen from Rs. 20.5 a maund to Rs. 23.5 within three weeks in January. I want to know whether the price has risen or not.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The figures given here are all different from what have been published.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Deputy Minister is not inclined to reply. Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on these Demands. Sir, India is mainly an agricultural country. Out of the total geographical area of 811 million acres the area that is under cultivation is 403 million acres. As per the report of the Planning Commission, at the time of partition, the area that was actually under irrigation was 26.5 million acres. But after the attainment of Independence, much progress has been made under irrigation with the result that by the fourth year of the Second Five Year Plan nearly 38 million acres of land have been brought under irrigation. At a cost of nearly Rs. 1,510 crores, nearly 62 million acres of land are being brought under cultivation by way of major, minor and medium-sized irrigation. If we look at these figures, we may come to the conclusion that much progress has been made so far as the irrigation facilities are concerned.

But still there is much to be done. The way in which our planning is being carried out, so far as increased production in agriculture is concerned, is most haphazard. The Prime Minister the other day said that nearly Rs. 2,000 crores are going to be allotted in the third Five Year Plan for improvement in agricultural production in this country. Nearly Rs. 600 crores are being brought directly under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for this purpose.

16.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Planning Commission, in the first instance, suggested that by increasing the irrigation potential in the country, every effort should be made to secure an additional production of at least 48 per cent in the matter of food in this country. But ultimately, when the States were taken into confidence and when they were asked to put in their maximum effort towards agricultural production, they came to the conclusion, in consulta-

tion with the States, that by the end of the second Plan they would be able to increase food production by 28 per cent. only. From the notes circulated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, it can be seen that by this time an increase of 14:3 per cent. in food production has been achieved. So, we can say that we have not made much headway in this direction in spite of the efforts put forward by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

But there is the other side of the picture also. As I said, out of about 411 million acres of cultivable area in this country, we coud only get about 60 million acres of land under irrigation with assured water supply and the rest of the area has to depend upon the vagaries of the monsoon. So, looked at from this point of view, we can say that there has been a sincere effort made by this Government to increase food production in this country.

But for increased food production, we are only thinking in these terms, namely, whenever the prices increase, we at once consider how to bring down the prices. We are unable to say whether agricultural production has actually progressed in the country, whether intensive cultivation has been taken up and whether any facilities have been given to the agriculturists to increase production. Through the Community Development programmes and the NES schemes it has been thought that much impetus can be given to increase agricultural production in the country. But when it comes to the actual state of things, I am sorry to state that there is not much of co-ordination between community development and the Agriculture Ministry. Each is thinking in its own way. In many fields of agri cultural production, you will find mere duplication, with the result that we are not able to make a concentrated effort for increased agricultural production.

When we think of agricultural production in this country, we have to think is terms of how to increase agricultural production at the village level and whether we are able to supply at the agriculturist's doors his needs for increased production. Firstly, much emphasis has to be laid on intensive cultivation and soil conservation. These are two important items for increased agricultural production. The other items are fertilisers, manure, better seeds, better marketing facilities, etc. When I put a question the other day, the hon. Minister said.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am conscious of the fact that so many Members have made preparations for their speeches during this debate that they are getting restless—I must use that word. But what can I do? I have decided to extend this debate by one hour and the Government has agreed. Even then only a limited number can be accommodoted. I shall try to acommodate as many as possible. If the Congress Members put a ban on themselves that they will not take more than 10 minutes, I will be able to call many of them.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): There is no use in having 10 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This cut would apply retrospectively.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (बंगहा) : यह बजट सेशन जब से शुरू होता है तब से यह १५ मिनट या कुछ अधिक का समय वक्ताओं को दिया जाता है और यह देखने में आता है कि एक ही आदमी को बजट डिसकशन में तीन, तीन बार बोलने का मौका मिल जाता है लेकिन बैक बैंचर्स को जब कभी बोलने का मौका मिलता भी है तो यह आखिर में चल कर इस तरह १०, १० मिनट का टाईम देने की बात की जाती है, आखिर यह कहा का न्याय है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने इसीलिए कहा है कि मुझ तो कोई एतराज न होगा अगर कांग्रस पार्टी के जितने भी वक्ता हैं वे

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय]

एलौटड टाइम को आपस में बांट लें । लेकिन अगर वे २०, २० मिनट भी बोलना चाहें तो मुझे तो कोई एतराज न होगा लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि उस हालत में थोड़े ही मेम्बर्स बुलाये जा सकेंगे ।

श्री ओ रा ण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि यह १० मिनट के बजाय १५ मिनट कर दिया जाय क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि १० मिनट के अल्प समय में कोई भी वक्ता अपनी सम्पूर्ण बातें ठीक प्रकार से निवेदन नहीं कर सकेगा और १० मिनट के अन्दर डिबेट कोई विशेष अच्छा और उपयोगी भी नहीं हो सकता । इसलिए १५ मिनट की टाइम लिमिट रहनी चाहिए ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : औरतों के लिए बोलने का टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । कई मिनट तो इसी तरह बेकार में चले गये ।

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Regarding the distribution of fertilisers, when I said that from the border States of Andhra Pradesh, some fertilisers are finding their way into the Andhra State by way of black-market, I did not mean to say that those States should not be supplied with adequate quantities of fertilisers. I only meant that there was some defect in the supply of fertilisers to the farmers. I only wanted that strict measures should be taken and the supply of fertilisers to the agriculturists must be made fool-proof, so that the actual benefit may go to the farmers. That was my only intention and not that fertilisers should not be supplied to the agriculturists in those States.

The hon. Minister was reading from a report and against a demand of 18·8 lakh tons of fertilisers in this country, he was able to give only 11·9 lakh tons, much of which had to be imported from foreign countries involving much foreign exchange. So, from the intensive cultivation point of view, we are still lagging behind, because we are not able to supply the required amount of fertilisers to the farmers. So far as the supply of better seeds is concerned, it has been pointed out that efforts are being made to set up more seed farms and to supply the agriculturists with better seeds. Another thing necessary for the increased production is the establishment of co-operatives and marketing societies. Much has been said on the floor of this House regarding marketing societies. If we want to place our agricultural economy on a sound footing we have to make a re-orientation of those marketing and credit societies so that they may give the agriculturists the necessary capital to increase food production. The outdated co-operative laws in this country, which insist more on the creditworthiness of the borrower, are the biggest obstacles in the way of giving the necessary aid to the agriculturists at the village level.

Then I come to another important point, and that is the need for better communication in the ayacut areas. We have completed many irrigation projects at the cost of several crores of rupees and nearly some millions of acres have been brought under irrigation. But, simultaneously, we have not given our best thought on improving the communications, so far as the ayacut areas are concerned. Projects like Tungabadra, Nagarjunasagar and Hirakud have been taken up and some are nearing completion. At the same time, the need for improving communication within the ayacut area has not been given proper thought. The Tungabadra project has been completed a long time back and nearly 50 to 70 per cent. of the anticipated ayacut area has been brought under irrigation. But, for want of communications, the agriculturists are not able to go from one field to another to pursue their agricultural operations in

an efficient way. I understand that the Andhra Pradesh Government have made a request to this Government to give them a subsidy for laying certain roads in the Tungabadra project area. I plead with this Government on their behalf that for increased food production sufficient attention has to be bestowed on this aspect of the problem, and I hope this Government will certainly look into this matter and see that the communications in the ayacut areas are improved.

Then, though it has been pointed out that irrigation potential has been created for 15.7 million acres of land, the area that has actually been irrigated is only 5.9 million acres. Because of the difficulties which I have pointed out earlier in my speech, I think there are more valid reasons for utilising, the entire irrigation potential for irrigating the land.

I congratulate the Government of Punjab for having introduced the crop insurance scheme in the State of Punjab. As I pointed out, a major part of the area is subject to the vagaries of monsoon and so agriculturists are not in a position to go ahead with increased production. The Agriculture Ministry should bestow their attention on this aspect of the question also.

Lastly, coming to the Ministry and the Ministers who are handling this portfolio, any amount of our sincere effort is not sufficient unless we create confidence among the people that, so far as agriculture is concerned, the Government is bestowing its best attention. In this respect I can congratulate the hon. Ministers who are at the helm of affairs. Soon after Shri Patil has taken charge of the Agriculture Ministry he has created a confidence among the agriculturists and has created a favourable atmosphere in this country that agriculture will receive its due attention and sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government. I hope that increased attention will certainly be given and more capital outlay will be given for agricultural production in this country.

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on many occasions the food problem has been discussed on the floor of this House and today again we are discussing this problem. But in spite of all these discussions the food problem has not ceased to be a problem at all. It is really a very unfortunate thing that though this is an agricultural country, we have not been able to achieve self-sufficiency in respect of food. We still depend for our food on foreign countries and are still facing the food crisis. Our Government is fully aware of the need of food and has spent a colossal amount during the two Plan periods But our Government has not been able to improve the food situation. Every year some improvement is expected but it is only disappointment that falls to the lot. The situation is therefore getting worsened as a result of which the food prices have swelled to an extent which is extreme.

The Food Ministry in its report says that the production of foodgrains in the year 1958-59 touched a record level and that the yield during 1958-59 was 73.5 million tons as against 62 million tons in the previous year. Moreover, according to this report, the year 1959-60 holds promise of a fairly good year from the point of view of agricultural production. If this is the position then food prices ought to have been fairly reasonable. But the fact is that food prices have shot up to such an exent that even during the war time life was not so much miserable. Therefore one is forced to think that either the production figures are wrong or the Government have wrongly handled the food situation.

According to the figures supplied by the Government you will find that 1958-59 is the best year from the production point of view. The production in 1953-54 was 68.72 million tons. In 1954-55 it was 66.60 million tons.

[Shri D. A. Katti]

In 1955-56 it was 65.29 million tons. In 1956-57 it was 68.72 million tons. In 1957-58 it was 62 millions. In 1958-59 it is 73.5 million tons. Secondly, Government imported in 1957 35,82,000 tons, in 1958 38,73,000 tons and in 1959 38,07,000 tons. From these figures it is clear that in the year 1958-59 production is more and the import is also more. As regards the correctness of these figures I have got a reason to doubt. The production of foodgrains in the year 1955-56, according to the 1957-58 Report, is 65·29 million tons; according to the 1956-57 Report it is 64.80 million tons and according to the 1958-59 Report it is 65.8 million tons. This is the case with the figures regarding 1954-55 and 1956-57 production of foodgrains also. I do not know which of these figures is true, and why there should be any such discrepancy at all. Government may tomorrow say it is 37.5 million tons instead of 73.5 million tons, because here we are noticing a discrepancy. Therefore, I am not sure of these figures.

Even taking the figure as correct, I ask why, in view of this position, the Government allowed the food prices to go up, why prices have swelled to this extent. In the past when production was low, when import was low, prices were no doubt high, but they were tolerable, but today in spite of this production, prices have gone so high that they are intolerable. In answer the Government says in its report:

> "The increase in production (i.e. in the year 1958-59) heled in relieving the difficult price situation in respect of foodgrains during this year."

You once told me, Sir, not to use the wor "lie", and I am not using the word "lie", but it is incorrect, because if you please refer to the token cut motions, you will find references to high prices, and anybody who wants to know whether there is any relief from the difficult price situation can go into the market and find out the prices. The prices are too high

Our friend Shri P. R. Patel says that prices must be high because the agriculturist is going to be benefited. There are 30 per cent of the people who are landless agricultural labourers, who earn only twelve annas per day. What about these people? Are they going to be benefited on account of these high prices? Sixty seven per cent of cultivated land is owned by 17 per cent of people in this country, and according to Shri Patel, the benefit will go to this 17 per cent of the people, and not the 83 per cent of the people. Therefore, the prices must be controlled, and price fixation is essential.

I think some time back, our Food Minister promised to apoint a Price Fixation Board. As yet he has not done that, there was so much complaint from Shrimati Renu Chakravartty this morning. That is essential, and prices should be fixed. Whenever prices fall, the State Trading Corporation must step in and purchase, and whenever there is a rise, it must release the food grains, and in that way it will be possible to control the prices.

Moreover, restriction on movement should also be removed. I am against it, because whenever there is any restriction, the tendency is to make as much profit as possible irrespective of any other consideration. Whenever any restriction is put, that creates a sort of impression that there is shortage, and immediately that impression brings in the profit-making tendency. Then hoarding starts and artificial scarcity is created which results in an inevitable shooting up of prices.

I have got experience of the Southern Rice Zone, because I am living on the border. Every day I find hundreds of trucks crossing the border. They carry rice. Before the zone was formed, prices were quite all right, after the formation of the zone, prices shot up. This is the ex-

perience of the zonal system. The zonal system has not worked successfully, and therefore I am opposed to that system. As Shrimati Renuka Ray said, let India be one zone, and there be free movement.

If you take into consideration food production during the two Plan periods, we find that there is no increase at all. On the eve of the launching of the First Plan, i.e., in 1949-50, production amounted to Rs. 57.9 million tons, and in 1957-58 it was 62 million tons. This increase is negligible, it cannot be counted at all whereas during the period 1952-57 there was a 40 per cent increase in food production in France, 52 per cent in Japan and Sudan, 60 per cent in Yugoslavia, 80 per cent in Turkey and 85 per cent in Iraq. This is the increase that these countries have achieved, whereas here we are only going up from 57 odd million tons to 62 million tons. This year, according to Government figures, the figure is expected to go up to 73,5 million tons. I do not know whether that is a correct figure. But, next year, there may again be a fall in production.

Whenever there is any decrease in production, then, immediately, Government throw the blame on the natural calamities, and they call the rain gods as the blind gods. India is such a vast country that natural calamities in some part of the country or other are natural; we cannot put the blame on them. But, whenever there is some slight increase in prodction, immediately, Government take the credit to themselves. The 1956-57 report says:

> "The increase in production of most of the crops cannot be explained merely by increase in acreage nor can it be attributed purely to favourable weather conditions. Of late, agricultural productivity has been increasing due to developmental measures, such as the extension of irrigation facilities, intensive use of fertilisers and manure, supply of improved seeds and adoption of better agricultural practices.".

That is, Government want to say that that increase is due to their efforts and not due to the favourable weather conditions. But the time has come when Government should have some self-inspection now and see whether they have committed any mistakes. They think that everything that they have done is successful, and that they are doing a right thing. But that is a wrong thing, and that is why the country is facing this crisis today. They must have this self-inspection and stand for correction, if they have got any courage to do that and if they are honest to the cause and the purpose.

This is, of course, a very strange logic, but, anyway, let Government take the credit for themselves, if there is an increase. I have nothing to say. But my point is that there should be increase in production. And how can we achieve it? We have not been able to achieve it, even though we have incurred a colossal expenditure on these Plans. Some time back, the Prime Minister said that Rs. 900 crores has been spent on agriculture and community projects without any better return; he has expressed regret over that. That is, of course, a very good thing, that at least this much is known to them.

According to me, production can be increased by increasing the acreage and also by increasing the production in the lands that are already under cultivation.

This brings me to the question of land reclamation. In the fact of the growing population, a population which is growing with geometric progression, and the food shortage, it is necessary that land reclamation should also be given greater importance. I do not say that Government are not doing anything, they are doing something in this direction, but that is not

[Shri D. A. Katti]

at all satisfactory. For example, the Central Tractor Organisation has been able to reclaim from 1948 to 1959-60 only 16.79 lakhs acres of waste land. Out of a total provision of Rs. 450 lakhs in the Second Plan for land reclamation, only a sum of Rs. 273 lakhs upto December 1959, has been spent. This is not a satisfactory progress at all, for, in this country, the cultivable waste land measures about 60 million acres.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): From where has my hon. friend got all these figures?

Shri D. A. Katti: My hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said that at the most, 10 to 20 million acres can be reclaimed but that is not a correct thing. There is about 60 million acres of land lying waste, 85 million acres are barren land, and 29 million acres permanently fallow. 60 million acres are cultivable waste land, and people are ready to cultivate these waste lands.

I have found that they have appointed some expert committee to locate the waste lands in the villages and to suggest sutiable measures to reclaim the lands. This committee will submit its report to Government in the Third Plan; the Government will take action in the Fourth Plan and the actual implementation will be in the Fifth Plan or Sixth Plan. I think it is not desirable. Every Deputy Collector's office or the Collector's office has got this information. It is not necessary to entrust this matter to this expert committee for locating the waste land.

The Scheduled castes in the villages, who are landless agricultural labourers, make applications every day and I have dealt with thousand applications and more. What was the reply from the Government? They say that land is required for grazing. As between man and cattle Government prefer cattle. Of course, I have got sympathy with cattle being a Buddhist but many people here are crying for milk while there is the question of bread. (*Interruption.*) There should be some proportion. In the Bombay State and in the Mysore State it is not something which is proportionate at all. In Bombay it is 50 acres of land for 100 cattle; and in Mysore it is 30 acres of land. Is this the poroportion?

Moreover, if this land is brought under cultivation, we would be able to get fodder for the cattle. I think they can live on that fodder only which will be available from this cultivation. In Bombay, the people who applied for this waste land had to start *satyagraha*. Thirty three thousand people courted jail within two months. This is the figure I am giving from Government of Bombay. Lastly, the Bombay Government agreed to give these lands to these people. This is an important question. There will be addition to production. The problem of unemployment of a number of these families will automatically be solved and there will be increase in production. I do not know why Government is not taking this matter into consideration. I have referred to this matter 4 or 5 times in this House. But the Government is thick-skinned; and it is not at all disturbed.

The Government spend Rs. 150 crores for import of foodgrains. Our fretilizer requirement is so great that you cannot produce it. You cannot import more because of the foreign exchange difficulty. Here you spend so much on these things. If you can do this, you can save foreign exchange and save people also. But, that you are not prepared to do. You do not want to give land to 30 per cent of the people, land which is cultivable.

You have spent on the C.T.O. in the Second Plan Rs. 293 lakhs. In Bombay State 39 lakhs of acres of land is being given to the people; give them at least Rs. 50 lakhs. They will

simply show you how the land has to be reclaimed. You do not do that; you do not give them land; you do not want to have radical land reforms; you do not give them better wages; you do not give them work. Human beings have no value in this country. Thirty per cent of the people earn at the most 12 annas per day. That too is not even guaranteed. But yet, Shri Patel says that the prices should go high. It is a wonderful argument.

Shri P. R. Patel: If you want higher wages we should no oppose.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर–रक्षित –अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपने कहा था कि दस मिनट में स्पीच खत्म होनी चाहिये, लेकिन अब तो बीस मिनट होने को आए हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दस मिनट मैंने कांग्रेस साहिबान के लिए कहा था। ये अपोजीशन के हैं इनको ज्यादा वक्त देना होगा ।

Shri D. A. Katti: Then comes the question of increasing production in the lands already under cultivation. To increase production three things are necessary. Irrigation facilities should be provided; fertilizers should be provided; and improved methods of cultivation should be adopted. According to the statement made by the hon. Minister last time, the yield per acre is 1|4th of a ton whereas in other countries it is more than 2 tons per acre. So, other countries produce 8 times more than what we produce here and it is possible to double or triple the production per acre provided we honestly and sincerely in a right way try to increase it.

So far as the question of irrigation is concerned, a lot of money has been spent. Irrigation potential is made available, but is the irrigation potential fully utilised? No. Only 50 to 55 per cent of the irrigation potential that is made available is utilised. Why then there should be this waste?

The major irrigation is not going to irrigate all the lands. Therefore, we have to depend on minor and medium irrigation schemes too. But this question of minor irrigation which is so important is completely neglected. The Ministry in its Report says that the minor irrigation is very important because it gives quick results. When Government knows this, why not lay more stress on minor irrigation works? But the beauty of the Government is, they know this well but they do not do it. They speak of this, but they do not do it.

In U.P. there are about 6000 State tubewells and these State tubewells are useless, and are not working for the major part of the year. This is due to ill plan. That thing is not taken into consideration. I am just stating one example, but there are many such things. Minor irrigation is to be given more importance; more money should be spent on minor irrigation works.

Some hon. Members said that they are not getting two crops a year. But in my constituency, wherever there is an irrigation facility, they are getting two crops a year. On account of the major irrigation about 18 million acres have been brought under irrigation but they are not getting double crops. That has to be enquired into because irrigation is specially meant for that. Of course, whenever there are no rains irrigation is essential, but whenever there are rains irrigation is essential for getting two crops.

Then comes the question of fertilisers. There is a lot of demand for fertilisers. Government is not able to supply fertilisers in sufficient quantities. This year there is a demand for 18.80 lakh tons of fertilisers whereas the total availability during 1959-60 is 11.94 tons. That is Government is able to meet only half the need. Fertiliser is very essential. If you are not able to produce more fertiliser, you must import it. You must curtail expenditure on other schemes, but you

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must import more fertiliser because fertiliser is essential.

Then comes the question of improved methods of cultivation. In spite of all these compaigns, research centres and many other schemes—I cannot name them here—cultivation is done in an old fashion. There is absolutely no change in the method of cultivation here whereas in other countries they have followed improved methods and they have been benefited by them. There should be no hesitation in following the methods that are followed by other countries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members time is up.

Shri D. A. Katti: I must say that the country is facing the food crisis because of the wrong approach and because of the efforts which are half-hearted.

Shri Shobha Ram (Alwar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to confine myself only to two points. One is with regard to land management and the other with regard to the regulation of prices.

Land Reforms have a great bearing on the agricultural production. We have admitted that there are two objectives of the land reforms: firstly to remove certain impediments upon agricultural production arising from the character of the agrarian structure and secondly, to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity. I am not going to refer to the first one because appreciable progress has been made by abolishing intermediaries, making the tenure safer and regulating fair rents.

So far as agrarian reorganisation is concerned, I would like to throw some light on it. Land reforms cannot succeed without the extension of credit facilities and without the programme for eliminating the weaknesses as arise out of the uneconomic and fragmented holdings and deficiencies in the use of land management. Therefore, four aspects had been given by the Planning Commission of the agrarian reorganisation: (1) consolidation of holdings, (2) land management practices, (3) development of co-operative farming and (4) co-operative village management. I am not going to lay great stress on the consolidation of holdings programme but certainly I would like to say something about land management practices. It has been admitted by all that agricultural holdings, irrespective of any size, should be managed efficiently and only a few years back a panel on land reforms was appointed to study these questions. There were certain recommendations made by the committee and I would like to refer to two main recommendations of that committee. Firstly, the recommendation was that all cultivators have an obligation to maintain reasonable standards of production and to preserve and develop the fertility of the soil. Therefore, land management legislation should provide for the necessary incentives and sanctions for the performance of this obligation. Prescription of standards should also be linked with the fulfilment of certain conditions such as consolidation of holdings, progressive development of co-operatives and Government assistance by the provision of financial resources, technical guidance and supplies. Secondly, the most important recommendation was that the land management legislation should also provide for certain standards of efficient cultivation and management. But these recommendations have not been implemented. Only a few years back, the Planning Commission issued a memorandum to the State Governments to appoint a land commission with a view to implement these recommendations and I am afraid that most of the States had not taken any step in that direction.

Now, with regard to the development of co-operative forming, there is much criticism from many quarters for the last one year. I am requesting the Minister that the targets for the co-operative farming should be determined now so far as the Third Plan is concerned. These targets should be related to and dovetailed with the targets of agricultural production as well as the programme of national extension service and community development project areas.

Lastly, the pattern of village development, so to say, co-operative village management was the principle which was enunciated even long before in 1951 when the First Plan was prepared. But nothing has been done in this direction. With the progress of land reform, it is certain that the number of owners in each village will increase, while the disparities in the ownership of land would be reduced. Apart from the artisans and other persons who are engaged in non-agricultural activities, there is a fair section of population depending upon agriculture and who have got practically no share in the ownership of land. This is a problem which should be solved now. We want to establish a socialist pattern of society. But what about the share of this agricultural labour who are working in the field? They have not got any share in the ownership.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Have the factory labour got any share in the factory?

Shri Shobha Ram: That is being suggested now, I suppose.

Sir, there are three types of management of land which have been prescribed by the Planning Commission during the present Plan. That means there will be individual farmers who cultivate their own holdings, secondly certain groups of farmers who will pool their lands into co-operative working units and, thirdly, there will be some land belonging to the village community as a whole. Our aim is to enlarge the co-operative sector by and by until the management of the entire land of the village becomes the co-operative responsibility of the community.

Now, how to achieve this state? This is a problem. How to solve it? The solution of the problem lies in the starting of service co-operative societies in the beginning. These service co-operatives must also be set up on two main principles; firstly, that the beneficiaries of the land reform should acquire the status of peasant proprietors, and, secondly, in respect of those lands which have been held by peasant proprietors the principle of "State aid to the co-operators only" to apply. This principle of State aid to co-operators can be applied in the following manners: firstly, long term loans, medium term loans, short-term loans as well as subsidies for the various categories of food production schemes should be made available only to the co-operators; secondly, the profit from State trading should go back as loans and grants for food production programmes and rural development—they should also be channelised exclusively through the service co-operatives to their members thirdly, fertiliser seeds and implements and other facilities which are at present made available direct to the producers through departmental agencies should now, in future, be channelised through the service co-operatives to their members.

17 hrs.

Lastly, I would like to say something about the regulation of prices. For the successful implementation of the Plan the prices should be regulated, because we find that in an unplanned economy the level of prices is determined by the forces of supply and demand. As a result, the prices are subject to the influence of economic factors which some times go against the interest of planned development.

[Shri Shobha Ram]

While in the planned economy we cannot just permit these prices to remain at the mercy of market forces. There are certain conditions to be fulfilled for controlling the prices.

First, there should be an adequate supply of foodgrains to meet the growing demands of the increasing population and incomes. We have accepted the policy of State trading in foodgrains. For the success of State trading, it is essential that there should be a sufficient and adequate supply of foodgrains being maintained. For the maintenance of the adequate supplies, as my hon. friend just now narrated, there are vast tracts of land which are lying uncultivated in the different parts of the country which should be reclaimed by the Government and be converted into mechanised farms and operated by the Government.

Secondly, buffer stocks should be built up with a view to implement the policy of stabilising the prices. How to build these buffer stocks? It is essential that warehouses should be made available in advance. Government should also do one thing more. It should build up an organisation for direct purchases from the farmers

Lastly, the price level of all other articles of consumption, like cloth, sugar and vanaspati, etc., should also be watched and should be kept in control, because we find there is a large section of the population which is not in a position to afford to pay the prices and specially when the prices of these commodities are rising. What is to be done? One thing has been suggested by many eminent economists of our country. They have said that the adoption and effective implementation of common production programmes will go a long way in solving this problem and that will try to curtail the rising tendency of the prices of these commodities. Further, that will also give an opportunity for work to a large section of the people. Therefore, the question of the regulation of prices is most important. Thus, I have mentioned two points in the main. I have stated that so far as agrarian reorganisation is concerned the State Governments should take immediate steps and a date-line should be fixed within which all the land legislation should be completed and implemented.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री विभूति मिश्र।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महिलाओं को भी बोलने का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि वे अपने अनुभव यहां रख सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री विभूति मिश्र।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फूड एंड एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर की जो डिमांड्स पेश की गई हैं, म उनका हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं। हमारे एक भाई कट्टी साहब बोल रहे थे और उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि किसान जो पैदा करते हैं उनकी कीमतें नहीं बढ़नी चाहियें। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर किसानों को जो चीजें वे पैदा करते हैं ज्यादा कीमत नहीं मिलेगी तो जिन मजदूरों की वे बात करते हैं, उनको कहां से अधिक दिया जा सकता है। जब किसान के पास पैसा होगा, जब किसान को कुछ बचत होगी, तभी तो वह मजदूरों को देगा। मैं समझता हूं कि वह भाई खेती नहीं करते हैं और खेती का उनको कोई अंदाजा नहीं हैं। वह मजदूर हो सकते हैं लेकिन खेती के मजदूर वह नहीं है, वह शहरी मजदूर हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब तक मौसम अनुकूल नहीं होता है, जब तक मौसम किसानों का साथ नहीं देता है, पैदावार नहीं होती है। हम चाहे जितनी कोशिश करें, बिना वर्षा के, और समय पर वर्षा के फसल अच्छी

नहीं हो सकती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पार-साल का हम लोगों को अनुभव है, हम लोगों ने जी तोड़ कर खेती की थी, बीज डाले थे, खाद डाला था लेकिन वर्षा न होने के कारण हम अपनी धान की फसल को रोक नहीं सके, पाटिल साहब हों, पंडित नेहरू हों, दुनियां का कोई भी आदमी हो, जब तक मौसम गवाही नहीं देता है, कुबेर भगवान हमारा साथ नहीं देते हैं, मेघ भगवान हमारा साथ नहीं देता है, खेती नहीं हो सकती है। वर्षा के बिना खेती का होना असम्भव है!

मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहब से एक बात की मांग करता हूं और वह यह है कि चाहे एग्रिकलचर कमिशन हो चाहे प्रेजीडेंट कमिशन हो जैसा कि स्पीकर साहब ने कहा है लेकिन इस किस्म के कमिशन की बहुत सख्त जरुरत है। हमारे ठाकुर दास भार्गव जी कहते हैं कि दूध के बारे में कोई डाटा नहीं है, कोई दूसरे भाई कहते हैं कि हमारे पास खेती का डाटा नहीं है और मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब के पास कई बातों का डाटा नहीं है, यह सब इकट्ठा करने के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस किस्म के कमिशन की सख्त आवश्यकता है। एक कमेटी उन्होंने मेहता कमेटी के नाम से बिठाई थी और दूसरी फोर्ड फाउंडेशन कमेटी थी लेकिन इस तरह की कमेटीज से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने देखा होगा कि रायल एग्रिकलचर कमिशन बैठा था और उसकी रिपोर्ट जो है उसमें सब कुछ है, मजदूरी की क्या हालत है, खेती की क्या हालत है, फारेस्ट की क्या हालत है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से अगर पूंछूं कि वह बतायें कि हिन्दुस्तान में कौन से सूबे में, कौन से गांव में, कौन से थाने में कितनी जमीन पहले दर्जे की है, कितनी दूसरे दर्जे की है, कितनी तीसरे और चौथे की है, तो वह नहीं बता सकते हैं। जब बटवारे का कोई केस चलता है तो वह जमीन का क्लासिफिकेशन हो कर ही चलता है और उसी के हिसाब से जमीन बंटती है। लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब के पास कोई लेखा नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान में फर्स्ट, सैकिंड, थर्ड और फोर्थ क्लास की कितनी कितनी जमीन है और न ही वह यह तय कर सके हैं कि इस क्लास से हम इतनी पैदावार लेंगे, इससे इतनी लेंगे। इनके पास डाटा नहीं है कि कितने बागीचे हैं, कितनी ऊसर जमीन है। ऐसी हालत में किस तरह से आशा की जा सकती है कि पैदावार बढ़ेगी। डाटा का होना बहुत जरूरी है और इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि एग्रीकलचरल कमिशन या प्रेजीडेंट कमिशन का स्थापित किया जाना बहुत जरूरी है और इसकी स्थापना तुरन्त हो जानी चाहिये।

प्राइसिस का भी यहां जिक्र किया गया है। रेखा गणित में एक बिन्दु उसका प्राण होता है, वैसे ही देश के लिए खेती प्राण है। हमारे पास किस तरह की जमीन है, उसका हम किस प्रकार से उपयोग करेंगे यह सब चीज का पता लगना बहुत जरूरी है। आपने एक रिपोर्ट दी है जिसमें कहा गया है कि ३२ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन हमारे पास है। इस जमीन में पिछले बरस ७३.५ मिलियन टन, आप कहते हैं कि पैदावार हुई। इससे हिसाब लगाने पर पता चलता है कि सात मन या पौने सात मन फी एकड़ पैदावार हुई। आपने यह भी कहा है कि आपने ३८ मिलियन टन अनाज बाहर से मंगाया है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर एक एकड़ जमीन में १३ सेर पैदावार बढ़ जाय तो हम को अमरीका से अनाज मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं रह जाएगी। लेकिन यहां पर जितनी स्पीचिज हुई हैं सब प्राइसिस के बारे में हुई हैं, खेती पर किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया है। ये स्पीचिज शहर वालों की तरफ से हुई। ये लोग खेती के ऊपर एक बोझा हैं। हमारा पाखाना, हमारा पेशाब, हमारा खाद सभी खेतों में जाता है। हमारा

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

खून पसीना वहीं बहता है। गांधी जी ने लिखा था कि शहर वाले जो हैं वे हमारे गांवों को लूट कर खाते हैं। १।४ पापुलेशन हिन्दुस्तान की शहरों में बसती है और बाकी गांवों में और यही हम को लूट कर खाती है, हम को कुछ नहीं मिलता है....

श्री चुनीलाल (अम्बाला-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : ऐसी बात है। गांवों में किसान रहता है और थूक खखार, पेशाब, पाखाना, लोटा जो मिट्टी से साफ करता है, वह मिट्टी इत्यादि सभी जमीन में जाते हैं और जमीन का जरखेजपन बढ़ता है। जो वहां पर पैदा होता है उसे शहर वाले खाते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं फिर मांग करता हूं कि हमारे लिए कम से कम एग्रीकलचरल कमिशन जरूर बिठाया जाए। जब हम को पता होगा कि हमारी खेती की क्या हालत है, तो हम खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के उपाय सोच सकेंगे।

फूड एंड एग्रीकलचर मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि हम प्राइस फिक्सेशन बोर्ड बनायेंगे लेकिन वह अभी तक नहीं बना है। जो सामान आपके कारखानों में पैदा होता है उसका लागत खर्च तो आप मालूम कर लेते हैं लेकिन खेती में क्या आता है, इसको आप मालूम नहीं करते हैं। हम लोग जूट पैदा करते हैं जोकि मिलों में जाता है, और जो मिल मालिक हैं वे तो मालामाल होते जा रहे हैं लेकिन जूट के मिनिमम दाम आज तक आपने तय नहीं किए हैं। जूट की पैदावार का ताल्लुक तो पाटिल साहब से है लेकिन उसके दामों को फिक्स करना शास्त्री जी के हाथ में है। अगर शास्त्री जी बीमार न पड़ते तो दाम फिक्स हो गए होते। इस काम में कौन-कौन से बोर्ड लगे हुए हैं, कौन कौन से बोर्ड सम्बन्धित हैं, इसका पता नहीं चलता है। इस वास्ते जरूरत है कि जल्दी से जल्दी प्राइस फिक्सेशन बोर्ड की स्थापना हो। कल नैशनल डिवेलपमेंट काउंसिल ने कहा है कि हम को देखना चाहिये कि इंटेग्रेटिड प्राइस हो और वही मिलनी चाहिये। मैं पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को और एन० डी० सी० को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने अपने आप को इंटेग्रेटिड प्राइस देने के लिए कमिट किया है। जब तक इंटेग्रेटिड प्राइस नहीं दी जाती है, हमारा उद्धार होने वाला नहीं है।

बिहार में जो चीनी मिलें चल रही हैं, उनमें चीनी की रिकवरी बहुत कम जा रही है। मैंने सेंट्रल सूगर केन कमेटी को पत्र लिखा था और उसके द्वारा वहां एक आदमी जांच के लिए भेजा गया था। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पता चला है कि पौने नौ, साढ़े आठ, नौ परसेंट से ज्यादा एक आध मिल को छोड़कर, किसी की रिकवरी नहीं की जा रही है। इस वास्ते जरूरत है कि सरकार देखे कि क्या वजह है कि बिहार में शूगर की रिकवरी कम जा रही है। पहले दस परसेंट होती थी लेकिन आज नौ, नौ प्वाइंट एक, दो या तीन से अधिक नहीं जाती है। इस वास्ते पाटिल साहब से मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह देखें कि शूगर की रिकवरी अच्छी हो। यह काम जितनी जल्दी हो सके, किया जाना चाहिए।

यह मंत्रालय कितने ही डिपार्टमेंट्स में बंटा हुआ है। एक कम्युनिटी प्राजैक्ट निकला है जिसमें २२ लाख आदमी ट्रेन किए गए हैं जो कि गांवों में काम करेंगे। करीब १८ लाख आबादी में वी० डी० ओज० के दफ्तर खुल गए हैं। मैं कम्युनिटी प्राजैक्ट एरियाज में गया हूं। मेरे जिम्मे ए० आई० सी० सी० ने एक काम सौंपा था कि बिहार में फूड प्रोडक्शन के बारे में मैं जा कर देखूं। मैं कितने ही वी० डी० ओज० से मिला हूं और मैंने उन से कहा है कि हर एक इंडिविजुअल प्लाट के लिए आप टारगैट फिक्स करो

और कहो कि कौन कौन से प्लाट में कितनी कितनी पैदावार होनी चाहिए । उन्होंने मुझे जवाब दिया कि हम से नहीं होगा । उनके जिम्मे दो काम हैं, एक रेवेन्यू का और दूसरा डिवेलेपमेंट का । मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक आप इंडिविजुअल प्लाट्स के लिए टारगेट फिक्स नहीं करेंगे, तब तक पैदावर बढ़ नहीं सकती है । पैदावार पार्लियमेंट में नहीं बढ़ेगी, यहां पर स्पीचिज कर देने मात्र से नहीं बढ़ेगी पैदावार तो खेतों में बढ़ेगी और खेत हैं गांवों में और गांवों में हैं प्लाट और इन प्लाट्स के लिए आप कहें कि फलां जो प्लाट है, इस से हमको इतनी पैदावार मिलनी चाहिये ।

छः करोड़ से उपर हमारे पास सिंचाई की जमीन है । सिंचाई वाली जमीन में हमको निश्चित रूप से पैदावार मिलनी चाहिये । लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार के पास, चाहे वह सेंट्रल हो या स्टेट की हो, यह डाटा नही है कि सिंचाई की जमीन कितनी है और उस जमीन से कितनी हमको पैदावार लेनी चाहिए । जहां तक नौन इर्रीगेटेड लैंड्स का ताल्लुक है वहां पर पानी न होने की वजह से क्रोप्स का फेलयोर हो गया लेकिन कम से कम जो सिंचाई वाली जमीन है इर्रीगेटेड लैंड है वहां पर तो अच्छी पैदावार होनी चाहिए । ७५ परसेंट कम से कम इर्रीगेटेड लैंड है वहां पर तो फसल अच्छी होनी चाहिए लेकिन इस मंत्रालय के पास उसके कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं । वह किसान से नहीं पूछेंगे कि तुम्हारे यहां इतनी सिंचाई की जमीन है और उसमें वह किसान कितनी पैदावार करके दिखाते हैं इसके इस मंत्रालय के पास कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं । यह डिपार्टमेंट आकाश में चलता है और नीचे से ऊपर तक इस डिपार्टमेंट का उसमें कोई काम नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जितना भी इर्रीगेटेड लैंड है उसके टार्गेट फिक्स होने चाहिएं और इंडिविजुएल प्लाटस के टार्गेट्स फिक्स होने चाहिए तभी पैदावर बढ़ेगी । यह सही बात है कि खेती के जो मिनिस्टर बनाये जाते हैं उनको कम से कम साल में ६ महीने गांवों में घूमना चाहिए । खेती यहां दिल्ली में नहीं है । खेती तो बम्बई में नहीं है । कलकत्ते में खेती नहीं है बल्कि खेती तो गांवों में है । गांवों में जाने के बाद उन को पता चलेगा कि खतीबाड़ी किस तरह से होती है और उसके रास्ते में क्या क्या दिक्कतें दरपेश आतीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं अपने जिले की बाबत बतलाउं कि जो हमारे यहां इनडिगों प्लांटर्स थे और इनडिगो की खेती करते थे वे सुबह अपने घोड़े पर चढ़ कर ८, ८ और १०, १० मील गश्त चक्कर लगाते थे और देखते थे कि एक एक प्लाट में कैसी इनडिगो की खती हुई है और जिस के खेत में अच्छा प्लांटेशन नहीं होता था उसको सजा देते थे और उस से पूछते थे कि क्या बात हुई और उसकी खेती अच्छी क्यों नहीं हुई ?

अब यह हमारे फूड एंड एग्रीकलचर मिनिस्टर हैं मैं इनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि इनको मंत्री बने साल भर हो गया लेकिन यह बिहार में कितनी दफा गये ?

पंडित कृ० चं० शर्मा : बिहार का मिनिस्टर जायेगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपके उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी मर्तबा गये यह तो आखिर सारे देश भर के खेती के वजीर हैं ।

पंडित कृ० चं० शर्मा : हम तो नहीं चाहते ।

श्री मो० व० कृष्णप्पा : आप इनवोटेशन दीजिये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस मंत्रालय को न तो बिहार का पता है और न उत्तर प्रदेश का ही पता है कि वहां पर खेती की क्या स्थिति है ? इतना बड़ा कृषि मंत्रालय बना दिया और उसके लिए गगनचुम्बी मकान बना दिया । अब गगनचुम्बी मकान

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

से तो पैदावार नहीं बढ़गी। उस आलीशान इमारत के निर्माण में सरकार ने बहुत अधिक पैसा खर्च किया है लेकिन उससे कोई पैदावार में तरक्की होने वाली नहीं है। अब हमारे पाटिल साहब यदि दिल्ली की अपनी कोठी छोड़ कर गांव में चल कर झोंपड़ी में रहें तो देखेंगे कि वहां पर किसानों को खेतीबाड़ी करने में किन किन दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। वहां पर किसान को उसी जगह पर बैल को भी बांधना होता है और वर्षाकाल में उसे भीगते हुए खेती करना होती है। पाटिल साहब अगर वहां स्वयं जा कर देखें तो उनको सही स्थिति की जानकारी हो सकती है कि कितने कष्ट में वहां किसान रह कर खेती करता है, पानी में भीगता है और रात में जब पाटिल साहब को झोंपड़ी में मच्छर काटेंगे तब उनको पता चलेगा कि गांवों की क्या हालत है?

एक सब से बड़ी बात जो मैं इस समय कहना चाहता हूं वह है देश की खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भरता। मैं बाहर से देश में खाद्यान्न मंगाये जाने का सख्त विरोधी हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट के सारे मेम्बर्स तमाम पार्टीज के माननीय सदस्य इस बात का व्रत लें कि अमरीका से या किसी भी मुल्क से हम इस देश में गल्ला नहीं मंगायेंगे। जितना भी गल्ला हमारे यहां पैदा होता है हम उसी पर जीवन यापन करेंगे भले ही हमें चाहे अपने पेट को काटना पड़े और एक ही वक्त क्यों न खाना पड़ जाय लेकिन हम किसी भी हालत में विदेशों से अन्न नहीं मंगायेंगे, मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आज महात्मा गांधी जीवित होते तो व तमाम देशवासियों से यह व्रत लिखवा कर छोड़ते। आज तो हालत यह है कि जहां जरा भी गल्ले की कमी महसूस हुई तो यह अखबार वाले जो कि यहां ऊपर बैठते हैं वे हल्ला मचाने लगते हैं और अपोजीशन वाले और मेरी पार्टी के भी सदस्य लोग हल्ला मचाने लगते हैं कि अनाज की कमी है और मंत्री महोदय तुरन्त अमरीका चले जाते हैं और वहां से गल्ले की मदद प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। हमें सबको इस बात का व्रत ले लेना चाहिए कि जो भी हम बाहर से अनाज नहीं मंगायेंगे और जैसे कि हमने अंग्रेजी हुकूमत को एलानिया कह दिया था कि उन्हें फलां तारीख तक हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ देना चाहिए उसी तरह का एक टार्गेट हम फिक्स कर सकते हैं कि अमुक तिथि तक हम अपने देश को अधिक उत्पादन करके खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में आत्म निर्भर बना लेंगे। मुझे यह खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि खेतीबाड़ी के ऊपर जितनी तवज्जह देनी चाहिए उतनी तवज्जह हमारी सरकार द्वारा नहीं दी जाती है।

इसी तरह फर्टिलाइजर्स की बात है। अब यहीं दिल्ली में आप देखिये कि नार्थ एवन्यू और साउथ एवन्यू में पेड़ों पर से जो पत्ते गिरते हैं उन को जला दिया जाता है और इस तरह बहुत सारी खाद को नष्ट कर दिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह का कोई इंतजाम कर दिया जाय कि इन तमाम पत्तों को किसी जगह सड़ा कर इनकी खाद तैयार कर के गांव में भेज दी जाय तो वह खेती के काम में आ जायगी और पैदावार बढ़ाने में सहायक सिद्ध होगी। हम इंग्लैण्ड और अमरीका से तो खाद मंगाते हैं लेकिन यह नार्थ एवन्यू और साउथ एवन्यू की तरह न मालूम कितनी खाद जोकि हम स्वयं तैयार कर सकते हैं उस को नष्ट हो जाने देते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपनी स्पीच समाप्त करें। वह पन्द्रह मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो बहुत कम अवसरों पर इस सदन में बोलता हूं और यह मेरा प्रधान विषय है इसलिये मुझ पांच मिनट का समय और दिया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और समय न लीजिये क्योंकि ऐसा करना दूसरों के साथ ज्यादती करनी होगी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जैसी आप की आज्ञा। यह जो सूरतगढ़ में फार्म बना है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। अगर उस फार्म में पानी आ गया तो कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान में अच्छे बीज सप्लाई करने का मौका मिलेगा। अब मैं अपने जाती अनुभव के आधार पर बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने डेढ़ एकड़ पर उन्नत बीज को ले कर खेती की और एक तिहाई एकड़ भूमि पर ट्रैडीशनल बीज से खेती की है और मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उन्नत बीज के जरिये एक एकड़ में जितनी पैदावार होगी उतनी पैदावार ट्रैडीशनल बीज के जरिये जाकर डेढ़ एकड़ जमीन में होगी। इसलिये अच्छे फार्म और अच्छे बीज की खेती होनी चाहिये। मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह सूरतगढ़ का जो फार्म है यह अच्छे बीज जरूर देगा बशर्ते कि उस में पानी दिया जाय। अब बी० डी० ओ० को पचासों काम रहते हैं। यह काम अगर अपने हाथ में ले कर करते तो कुछ काम होता भी वरना इस तरीके से कुछ विशेष काम होता नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा अपना खयाल है कि खेती का जो मुहकमा है उस को कहीं भी एक जगह रहना चाहिये या तो वह बी० डी० ओ० के मातहत रहे अथवा फूड एंड एग्रीकलचर मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत रहे। कुछ इधर रहे और कुछ उधर, इस तरह तीतर बटेर से ठीक से काम चलता नहीं है। इसलिये एक आदमी के हाथ में यह काम सौंपा जाय तभी इस में तरक्की हो सकती है और काम ठीक से चल सकता है, दूसरी दूसरी जगह रहने से यह काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

अब चूंकि आप मुझे आगे नहीं बोलने देना चाहते इसलिये और अधिक न कह कर मैं आप को धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं।

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय पर देश को खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का महान् दायित्व है। यह बात भी सही है कि भारत में भारी उद्योगों और गृह व कुटीर उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में चाहे कितनी प्रगति हो परन्तु जब तक हमारा देश अनाज के मामले में स्वावलम्बी नहीं होगा जब तक जनता को पेट भर खाने को नहीं मिलेगा तब तक उस की समझ में यह नहीं आयेगा कि भारत कितनी शीघ्रता से आगे बढ़ रहा है और कितनी तरक्की कर रहा सै। अनाज एक ऐसी चीज है जिस का प्रतिदिन के जीवन में वास्ता पड़ता है और इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि माननीय खाद्य मंत्री उस ओर ध्यान दे रहे हैं और वे अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न में लगे हुए हैं। मैं तो इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि इस काम में बहुत मेहनत और चतुराई से काम करने की जरूरत है। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और उस की करीब ८० प्रतिशत जनता देहातों में रहती है। गांवों की भलाई में उन की भलाई है। जब तक गांवों में रहने वाले किसानों को उस की आवश्यक चीजें उचित मूल्य पर सुलभ नहीं होंगी तब तक वह अनाज का उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं ? उन्हें समय पर अच्छे बीज, खाद और सिंचाई की सुविधा सुलभ होनी चाहिये। अक्सर देखा गया है कि जब खेतों में अनाज के पौधे हरे होते है और उन्हें पानी देने की जरूरत होती है तो सिंचाई की उचित व्यवस्था के अभाव में वह अनाज के पौधे मुरझा जाते हैं और कभी कभी प्रकृति का भी उन पर कोप हो जाया करता है और जरूरत के वक्त चूंकि वर्षा नहीं होती है इसलिये खेती मुरझा जाती है। गांवों में छोटी छोटी सिंचाई की योजनायें वक्त पर नहीं बनाई जाती हैं और जो गांव वाले मांग करते हैं उस में भी कमी हो जाती है।

कृषि मंत्रालय ने जो कृषि यंत्रों में सुधार करने की बात सोची है तो बेशक

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

यह एक अच्छा और स्वागत योग्य कदम है और उस से बहुत लाभ होगा । अक्सर देखा गया है कि गांवों में किसान लोग इन यंत्रों के अभाव में जितना वह खेतों में श्रम कर के उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं, नहीं पैदा कर पाते । समय पर उन को अच्छे बीज उचित दर पर सुलभ नहीं किये जाते हैं और कभी कभी पारिवारिक संकट के कारण वह जितना खेत लगाना चाहते हैं उतना नहीं लगा पाते हैं । जैसाकि फोर्ड फाउंडेशन की रिपोर्ट में भी है यह ठीक है कि भारत के कृषि के अधिक उत्पादन में अनेक रुकावटें आ जाती हैं जिन के कि कारण खेती की अधिक पैदावार नहीं हो पाती है । उदाहरणार्थ खेतों में मिट्टी अच्छी नहीं है या सिचाई का माकूल इंतजाम नहीं है । खेती पुराने औजारों से की जाती है क्योंकि हमारे किसान बहुत गरीब हैं उन के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है और न ही उन को इतना ज्ञान है कि वे नई नई चीजें पढ़ें क्योंकि आजकल की साइंटिफिक नौलेज की जानकारी हासिल करने के लिये जो ज्ञान होना चाहिये वह उन के पास नहीं है । मैं समझती हूं कि हमारे देश के किसानों को सब आवश्यक चीजें समय पर मिलें और अगर हम उन के लिये यह इंतजाम कर सकें तो वह देश में अधिक उत्पादन कर के दिखला सकते हैं और अधिक पैदावार करने में वह किसी से पीछे नहीं रहेंगे सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं द्वारा इन सब बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है । परन्तु जितनी शीघ्रता से काम होना चाहिये उतनी शीघ्रता से नहीं हो रहा । आंकड़ों को देखने से यही मालूम होता है कि जितने लक्ष्य रखे गये थे उन से हम बहुत पीछे हैं । अगर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे तो आप देखेंगे कि करोड़ों रुपये की योजनायें बनती हैं, बड़े बड़े दिमाग उन में लगते हैं और बहुत सोच विचार कर उन को बनाते हैं परन्तु गांवों में उन की कार्यान्वित करने की सारी जिम्मेदारी छोटे छोटे कार्यकर्ताओं पर होती है । कहां तक वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाते हैं यह देखने की बात है । अगर वह सुस्ती कर देते हैं तो वह योजना पूरी तरह कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पाती । इसलिये हम को चाहिय कि इन छोटे छोटे कर्मचारियों को ठीक तरह से तैयार करें और उन को जिम्मेदारी दें । उन को इस तरह सिखाना चाहिये कि अपनी सारी जिम्मेदारी किसानों की तरफ लगायें, वह एक तरह से किसान ही बन जायें, और उन के दुःख सुख में और उन की कठिनाइयों में उन के काम आयें ।

देश में लगभग ४ करोड़ ७० लाख किसान भूमिहीन हैं । अगर आप इन में से आधों को भी औद्योगीकरण द्वारा कारखानों में लगा देंगे तो आधों के लिये जमीन की जरूरत होगी । तो हमें उन का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये ।

भारत की भूमि का क्षेत्रफल ८१.१० लाख एकड़ है । इस में से ७१.९६ लाख एकड़ पर सरकार ने जानकारी प्राप्त की है । इस में से कुछ भूमि पर तो खेती की जाती है और कुछ भूमि पर जंगलात लगे हैं । इस तरफ अधिक से अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । अगर खेती की जमीन बढ़ेगी तो हमारा अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है ।

हमारे देश के किसान बहुत गरीब हैं । इतनी मेहनत के बाद भी उन को कुछ अच्छा फल नहीं दिखाई देता है । बहुत थोड़े किसान ऐसे हैं जिन के पास काफी खेती की जमीन है । कुछ के पास खेती है भी तो बिखरी हुई है, कुछ खेत इधर हैं कुछ उधर हैं । वह उन सब पर ठीक तरह से काबू नहीं कर सकते । मेरा तो विचार है कि अगर ये सब किसान सहकारी खेती करना शुरू करें तो उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है । उस समय एक से ज्यादा किसान खेत में काम करेंगे तो उत्पादन जरूर ज्यादा होगा, उन को बीज इकट्ठा मिल सकेगा, खाद मिल सकेगी और बिक्री की भी बहुत आसानी हो सकती है । इसलिये जरूरी है कि

हम सहकारी खेती पर ध्यान दें। ऐसा करने से खेती की देखभाल आदि में भी उन को आसानी हो जायेगी। अगर किसानों को यह विश्वास हो जाय कि सहकारी तरीके से खेती करने से उन को लाभ होगा और उन का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तो वह उस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं करेंगे। सरकार को इस बात की पहले पहल जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये कि अगर उस से किसान को नुकसान होगा तो वह उस की सहायता करेगी। उन को शक है क्योंकि उन्हीं ने इस तरह का काम पहले कभी किया नहीं है। मैं समझती हूं कि उन को इस से कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। लेकिन मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगर सरकार पूरी जिम्मेदारी ले लेगी तो जनता को बहुत फायदा होगा। और किसान को भी ऐसा महसूस होगा कि मेरी जिम्मेदारी तो सरकार ने ले रखी है, अगर मुझे कुछ कमी हुई तो सरकार जरूर मदद करेगी।

मुझे इस बात से बड़ा दुःख और चिन्ता होती है कि भारत को एक कृषि प्रधान देश होते हुए भी बाहर के मुल्कों की तरफ अनाज के लिये देखना पड़ता है और वहां से अनाज मंगाना पड़ता है। मेरे विचार में खाद्य मंत्री जी की इस घोषणा का जनता स्वागत करेगी कि वह एक खाद्य भंडार खोलना चाहते हैं। मुझे दुःख है कि हम बाहर से मंगाये बगैर नहीं रह सकते। लेकिन इस के बगैर हम रह भी नहीं सकते। जब हमें कोई चीज नहीं मिलती तो हम चिल्लाते हैं, जब मूल्य बढ़ जाता है तो भी हम चिल्लाते हैं, इसलिये बाहर से कुछ तो मंगाना पड़ेगा, पर हमें पूरा भरोसा बाहर पर नहीं करना चाहिये।

भारत में सन् १९५८-५९ में अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। सन् १९५८-५९ में खाद्य का उत्पादन ७ लाख टन बढ़ा है। इस से कुछ खुशी तो होती है, लेकिन जब हम देखते हैं तो इतना बढ़ने पर भी कहीं कुछ नजर नहीं आता। तब विचार आता है कि इस का क्या कारण है।

जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य में भी दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अनाज आदि के उत्पादन के लिये काफी ध्यान दिया गया था। रावी नहर और प्रताप नहर आदि पर काम हो रहा है। इन के पूरे होने पर आशा की जाती है कि वहां हजारों एकड़ जमीन जो बेकार पड़ी है अवश्य उस में उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और जो संकट वहां पर है उस में कुछ आसानी हो जायगी।

जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में सन् १९५६ से १९५९ तक कार्य किया गया है। लेकिन अच्छा बीज देने का लक्ष्य ३.६ लाख मन था पर दिया गया ०.९९ लाख मन खाद देने का लक्ष्य था ५.७ लाख मन, पर दिया गया १.७६ लाख मन। फार्म से ३२ लाख मन मक्की पैदा करने का जो लक्ष्य था वह पूरा कर दिया गया। उसके लिए जो बीज दिया गया था वह १०,३८५ मन था। इसी तरह से फलों के पौधों और नरसरी का भी जो लक्ष्य था १८ लाख का उसमें भी यह चीज बनायी गयी। जंगलात में भी लगभग १ करोड़ दरख्त लगाए गए हैं और उसमें भी बहुत कोशिश हो रही है।

यह हमारी भाग्य हीनता है कि जितनी भी हम कोशिश करते हैं बाढ़ आती है या और कुछ बातें हो जाती हैं जिनसे हमारा नुक्सान हो जाता है। मुझे आशा है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर की जनता का सारी भारत की जनता के साथ ध्यान रख कर सरकार उसकी सहायता करती रहेगी। वहां की जनता भी मेहनत कर रही है और सरकार भी इस कोशिश में लगी हुई है कि किसी तरह हम अनाज के मामले में स्वावलम्बी हो जाएं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देती हूं कि उन्होंने कृषि प्रदर्शनी को सफल बनाया। उसमें भारत के किसानों ने वे चीजें देखीं जिनको वे कभी देख नहीं सकते थे और समझ नहीं सकते थे।

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

इसके बाद मैं मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करती हूं और आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Guha.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Sir, I gave my name yesterday; I am representing the peasantry. Then, should I go away. It means I should resign. I think the Chair seems to be....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is for the hon. Member to decide whether he should resign or not.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: What else should we do?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should decide for himself. Why should he say that?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Then I go away.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did I ask him to stay here?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: You did not ask me.

(At this stage Pandit K. C. Sharma left the House.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Guha.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, several Members preceding raised the question of co-ordination between the different authorities and the Ministries having some control or some say in the matter of agriculture. I think it is a very important matter because certain schemes have to be implemented e.g. minor irrigation. Though the money is spent, the scheme is either not properly implemented or not put to proper use. In most of these cases, this lack of proper implementation or lack of proper utilisation of funds is due to lack of co-ordination between the different Ministries. Not only is there lack of co-ordination between the authorities in the Central Government but, I think, there is also lack of co-ordination between the Ministries at the Centre and their counterparts in the States.

I can quite understand the position of the Minister here. He gets sanction from this House for several crores of rupees. Most of this money he hands over to the State Governments: but he has hardly any control over the money being spent, how it is spent or whether it is being spent for the purpose for which the sanction has been given by this House. That is why I want to raise the question of co-ordination not only between the different Ministries here but also between the Ministries and the State Governments.

Food and agriculture are both State subjects. But, here, in this House, we have to spend every Session some hours over one or two discussions on Food and Agriculture. It is only an indication of the importance which this House attaches to these subjects The Minister can easily take his defence that these are State subjects. What assurance can he give us about co-ordination between his Ministry and the State Governments for the proper implementation of the schemes and the proper utilisation of the funds?

Moreover, now has come another authority, the N.D.C. By the end of 1958, that Council took a snap decision about State Trading. And, I think, the Ministry or the Minister could not concur with that decision. Even now the N.D.C. has decided about State Trading. But, if the newspaper report is to be relied upon, then, the same position prevails between the N.D.C.'s opinion and the opinion of the Minister or of the Ministry. The Minister is reported to have said that he would be guided by pragmatic standards. That is the correct thing from his point of view and also from the position of the nation's economy in such a delicate matter.

If a decision is thrust upon the Minister or the Ministry by some other authority, then, what is the position of the Ministry *vis-a-vis* this House? The Chief Ministers in September, 1958 took the decisfon of State Trading. But, I would ask the hon. Minister here, how many of the Chief Ministers were earnestly implementing that policy in their own States after the decision had been taken. (*Interruption*). I would say that the West Bengal Government, in their zeal, rushed with the scheme and brought disaster both for themselves and also for the State and they had to eat the humble pie and to withdraw the whole thing. There should not be any sort of mental reservation in such a delicate matter. The Minister should clearly state what is the policy. The statement made by Shri Thomas here indicates that hardly any procurement is made by the Central Government or by the State Governments to show that State trading is really to be implemented. I am afraid there is some mental reservation about this decision in the minds of the Ministry and I am afraid the Ministry does not really intend to implement State trading in foodgrains. I have my own doubts about the feasibility and practicability of such a decision. I think the Government has not the proper machinery and proper resources to implement that policy.

Many things have been said about the holding of the price-line. That is a very important aspect regarding food. From the reports I find that the production of foodgrains has been increasing and even the *per capita* supply has also increased during the last two or three years by about an ounce in spite of an increase in the population. The main difficulty is the price. On the one hand floor prices are to be fixed so that the peasant may have the proper incentive to produce more, on the other hand the ceiling prices are to be fixed so that the middle-man and the traders may not take undue advantage or profit out of this trading in foodgrains. That is what is happening. If the profits coming out of high price had gone to the pockets of the peasants then, we would not have objected so much. We would have rather taken it as our consolation that the peasants who have been working so hard, have got proper share out of the profits. But the profit does not go so much to the peasant but it is taken away by the trader and the middle-man. The National Development Council has decided that they should try to hold the price level. May I ask the hon. Minister if the Chief Ministers would have the courage or even the competence to implement this policy? Would it be possible to keep the prices within control? We have been hearing of his promise year after year but it has not been possible for the Government to do it. So, there should not be any illusion that the price of foodgrains would be kept under control. I think, the country has to pay a higher price and that is somewhat inevitable also under the present circumstances, in view of the huge amount of deficit financing, in view of the huge amount of development expenditure that is being incurred year after year. The country should be plainly told that this is the position, that it would not be possible for the Government to hold a price line which is profitable for the peasant and also for the consumer particularly in the low income group.

About two years ago an assurance was given to this House that there would be subsidised supply of foodgrains to some vulnerable sectors of population. I do not know what has happened to that. Even now, I think, the Government should take up this matter and see if low income group people can get proper supply of food at subsidised rates and they may get the requisite relief in this regard. For this a buffer stock will have to be kept.

Now, I shall go to the agricultural side. I have stated that the total production has been increasing considerably and also the *per capita*

[Shri A. C. Guha]

supply. The total increase during the period of the Second Plan is about 12 per cent. and considering from the beginning, that is the First Plan, the total increase of foodgrains would be about 25 per cent. or 30 per cent.—I am not so sure about the exact figure; it would be near about that. But it should be remembered that the yield per acre continues to be very very low. Perhaps, it is the lowest in the whole world. The only criterion of any improvement in agricultural production is the increase in per acre production. Otherwise, with the population increase, it would be impossible for this country to be self-sufficient in food. Nothing has been said in the annual report about the per acre increase in production. From the other papers, I find that the per acre productivity has remained more or less the same; it has increased only slightly.

I hope the hon. Minister, Shri Patil, will hear me and look into this report.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I am very attentive.

Shri A. C. Guha: The report should give a clear idea of the activities and the advances made by the Ministry. But this report is very meagre and very cryptic. It does not give the proper picture of the whole thing.

On page 20 of the report, referring to the resettlement of landless agricultural workers, it says that so much money has been sanctioned for the resettlement of 1,555 families of landless agricultural labourers in certain States. Is this the whole thing that the Ministry has to say about this? This question was several times discussed in the House. The Ministry should have given a better note on this.

Again on page 2, it is said that the gap that was found to exist between the availability and utilisation of irrigation facilities created under the two plans has been greatly narrowed. The report should have given the position in clear terms: what is the Irrigation potential created, how much is now being utilised, etc. I can cite many other paras like this. They are two or three line paragraphs simply mentioning that so much money has been granted. Again, it says that a total of Rs. 55,000 has been granted to farmers organisations during 1959-60. What is the purpose? What are the organisations? How the money has been utilised? Nothing has been mentioned about these things. So, he may please look into this thing and see that a better report is supplied to this House so that it may get a better picture of the activities and advances made.

Matters relating to the supply of seeds, fertilisers and credit have been discussed in this House ever since Independence but there has not been much improvement in this matter. I can understand the difficulty in increasing the quantum of the supply of rural credit or fertilisers or even seeds, in the course of one or two years. But at least they can supply these things in time. It is a perennial complaint that they are not given in time and the Minister should please see that these things should be supplied in time.

For importing foodgrains and fertilisers, we spend about Rs. 160-180 crores annually. I learn that a small or medium fertiliser factory which would turn out fertiliser worth Rs. 12·5 crores annually, would cost only about Rs. 20-25 crores. If we could spare Rs. 160-180 crores annually for importing these things, would it not be possible for the Government to find another Rs. 20-25 crores annually to set up a fertiliser factory in each State? I hope such a programme will be implemented vigorously. Again, they need not have to spend about Rs. 20-25 crores at a time; they are sure to get some deferred payment facilities. I hope this scheme of having one fertiliser

factory in each State will be implemented with the vigour which is associated with Shri Patil generally.

About three years ago the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board was set up and an Act was passed and great expectations were entertained about this board and also its ancillary, the Central Warehousing Corporation.

Now the Board has been transferred to another Ministry, whereas its ancillary—the Corporation—remains with this Ministry. I think that is a bad arrangement. Only one Ministry, whichever Ministry it may be, should hold both these bodies. This bifurcation of one integrated thing, taking the main thing to one Ministry and the ancillary to another Ministry is not corect. In the report of the other Ministry it has been said that the main body—the Board body is with them and the Central Warehousing Corporation remains with the Food and Agriculture Ministry. I think both these units should have been under one Ministry.

Again, Sir, neither in the food section nor in the agriculture section I find any mention about the working of the Central Warehousing Corporation. Has it been put in the warehouse or in cold storage, or is it still functioning? The report is completely silent about it.

Lastly, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh said the other day in reply to supplementaries that when the cultivators produce more they get less price, and that naturally acts as an incentive to produce less.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The Government always tries to give a fair price.

Shri A. C. Guha: The cultivators have produced less raw jute this year because the Government did not give them a fair price last year. I think the Government should learn a lesson straightaway from this.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, the Central Warehousing Corporation is an autonomous body whose report I have already placed on the Table of the House.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा मालूम देता है कि खाद्य समस्या और यह सरकार दोनों ही देश के लिए एक समस्या बनी हुई हैं । जब से देश स्वतंत्र हुआ है, इस खाद्य समस्या का कोई हल नहीं निकल पाया है ।

हर वर्ष इस खाद्य समस्या पर बहस चलती है, जब बजट पर बहस चलती है तो भी इसका जिक्र होता है, उस समय कुछ की तरफ से नुक्ताचीनी की जाती है, कुछ की तरफ से सरकार की तारीफ की जाती है । लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि मंत्रियों पर या सरकार पर इस नुक्ताचीनी का कोई भी असर नहीं पड़ता है और जो नौकरशाही है, जो मंत्री महोदय हैं, वे जिस तरह से चलते हैं चलते रहते हैं । इस नुक्ताचीनी का उस पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है और यह बराबर चलती जाती है ।

हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और कृषि प्रधान देश में खाद्य समस्या का होना एक बहुत ही ताज्जुब की चीज है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखें कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में जितने भी देश हैं, उनमें केवल मिश्र को छोड़ करके हिन्दुस्तान तमाम देशों से इस खाद्य के मामल में पीछे है । खाद्य समस्या की स्थिति को आप देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि सन् १९४७ से ले करके सन् १९५८ तक ३१३·१० मिलियन टन खाद्यान्न विदेशों से मंगाया गया है और इसके लिए कम से कम १३८०·६२ करोड़ रुपया विदेशों को दिया गया है । अगर दो सालों को भी इस में जोड़ लिया जाए और उसका हिसाब लगाया जाए तो शायद यह राशि ३०० करोड़ रुपया और होगी और इस तरह से कुल राशि १६०० करोड़ तक पहुंच जाती है । इतना रुपया हमने विदेशों से अन्न मंगाने में खर्च किया है । इतना

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

होने पर भी समस्या का हल नजर नहीं आता है । जो टारगट मुकर्रर किए गए हैं, उन्हें आप देखें और जिस रफ्तार से आबादी बढ़ रही है, उसको आप देखें । जहां तक आबादी का सम्बन्ध है, सन् १९६६ में हमारे देश की आबादी लगभग ४८ करोड़ हो जाएगी जिसके लिए ११० मिलियन टन अनाज की आवश्यकता होगी जब कि इस समय हमारे पास ७३·५ मिलियन टन ही अनाज है । ऐसी सूरत में किस तरह से यह समस्या हल होगी ? जिस तरह से कृषि मंत्रालय और भारत सरकार की नीति चल रही है, उससे तो यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है ।

जब हम खाद्य समस्या को देखते हैं तो दो जबर्दस्त सवाल हमारे सामने आते हैं । पहला तो दामों का है और उसी के साथ साथ दूसरा सवाल यह है कि कैसे अधिक अन्न अपने देश में पैदा किया जाए । निस्सन्देह अगर देखा जाय तो किसी भी कल्याणकारी सरकार को चाहे वह जिस नीति को बरते, चाहे वह समाजवादी ढंग के समाज की रचना करना चाहती हो या फिर पूंजीवादी समाज की रचना क्यों न करना चाहती हो, हर एक सरकार का सर्वप्रथम कर्त्तव्य होता है कि वह अपने देश के नागरिकों का पेट भर सके और जो जिन्दगी की आवश्यक चीजें हैं जिनमें कि खाद्यान्न का नम्बर पहला है, उन आवश्क चीजों को देशवासियों को उचित दामों पर सुलभ कराये ताकि साधारण लोग भूखों न मरें । यदि हम इस समस्या की ओर नजर डालते हैं तो यह पाते हैं कि चाहे हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार हो अथवा राज्य सरकारें, सभी इस सम्बन्ध में असफल रही हैं ।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जब अनाज के दामों में वृद्धि का सवाल उठा तो हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि अनाजों के दाम और अधिक नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहिए जब कि हमारे श्री विभूति मिश्र ने कहा कि मौजूदा अनाज के दाम बढ़ने चाहिएं । मैं निवदन करूं कि आज न अनाज के दाम घटाने का सवाल है और न बढ़ाने का सवाल है . .

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य मुझे गलत कोट न करें । मैंने इंटेगरेटेड प्राईस के लिये कहा था ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अब लोगों का ख्याल यह है कि जो खाद्यान्न के मूल्य में वृद्धि होती है तो उसका फायदा किसानों को पहुंचता है और इसी कारण हम देखते हैं कि अनाज के दाम बढ़ाने की मांग की जाती है और इसको लेकर शहर और देहात के बीच में एक झगड़े बाजी पैदा की जाती है और दिखाया जाता है कि किस तरह शहर वाले देहाती किसानों का शोषण कर रहे हैं । लेकिन मैं यहां पर यह चीज साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि बात ऐसी नहीं है और खाद्यान्नों का जो मूल्य बढ़ता है तो उसका फायदा कभी भी जो उस गल्ले को पैदा करने वाले हैं उनको नहीं मिलता है बल्कि बीच के बिचौलिये और जो बड़े बड़े व्यापारी और बनिए लोग हैं वे उसका फायदा उठा लेते हैं । इसलिए मैं तो कहना चाहूंगा कि जब तक एक लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य की नीति नहीं अपनाई जायगी तब तक यह अनाज के दामों की समस्या सही रूप से हल होने वाली नहीं है । यह दुःख का विषय है कि आज हमारे ऐसे लोग कृषि और खाद्य मंत्री बने बैठे हैं जिन्हें कि गेहूं और जौ के पौधे का अन्तर नहीं मालूम है और जिनको कि हर वक्त यह चिन्ता लगी रहती है कि किस तरीके से पूंजीपति लोग फले फूलें और किस तरह से इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को फायदा हो । ऐसे लोग आज हमारे कृषि और खाद्य मंत्री बने हुए हैं और इन से देश की खाद्यान्न की समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर आज तक इन दामों के सवाल को हल करने के लिए क्या किया गया? मैं इस अवसर पर नुक्ताचीनी न करके मंत्री महोदय को यह सुझाव दूंगा कि अगर वे चाहते हैं कि कि आज दामों को लेकर जो नाच कूद होती

है वह बंद हो तो उसके लिए मुनासिब कदम उठायें। अब गेहूं की फसल काफी आ रही है और गेहूं के दाम गिर गये हैं। जब फसल कटती है तब गेहूं के दाम गिर जाते हैं और बाद में जो अनाज के दाम बढ़ जाया करते हैं तो इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि खाद्यान्न नहीं होता या उसकी कमी हो जाती है बल्कि उसका कारण यह है कि किसान जब अपना अनाज बेचता है तो चूंकि यह अनाज बेच कर ही वह अपनी जिन्दगी की जरूरी चीजों का बंदोबस्त कर सकता है। और दूसरे उसको लगान भी देना होता है तो वह मजबूरी में अपना अनाज बेचता है और किसानों की उस मजबूरी का फायदा यह बिचौलिये व्यापारी बनिए और आढ़तिए और पूंजीपति लोग उठाते हैं और किसानों से सस्ते दामों में गल्ला खरीद लेते हैं और वह तमाम अनाज बनियों और बिचौलियों के पास पहुंच जाता है और अनाज तो सारा किसान के घर से निकल ही जाता है और तब बाद में वे उस अनाज को काफी मुनाफे पर लोगों को बाजार में बेचते हैं और मजबूर होकर लोगों को महंगे दामों पर अनाज को खरीदना पड़ता है। नतीजा इसका यह होता है कि उत्पादकों और उपभोक्ताओं दोनों को ही इस तरह नुक्सान होता है और इस तरह नाजायज मुनाफा बिचौलिए और आढ़तिए कमा लेते हैं। इसमें फायद केवल बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों का, आढ़तियों का या जो बड़े बड़े किसान हैं बिड़ला सरीखे जो कि बड़े पैमाने पर मिकैनाइज्ज फार्मिंग करते हैं, उनको फायदा होता है। इसलिए अगर खाद्यान्न के मूल्य को और बढ़ने से रोकना है और किसानों को उसकी उपज का उचित दाम दिलवाना है तो सरकार को अन्न का भाव एक फसल से लेकर दूसरी फसल तक निश्चित कर देना चाहिए और एक फसल और दूसरी फसल के बीच में अन्न के दाम सेर पीछे एक आने से अधिक न बढ़ने देने चाहिएं।

दूसरे कुछ जिन्दगी की जरूरी चीजें हैं जैसे चीनी, कपड़ा और मिट्टी का तेल इत्यादि जो कि यह कल कारखाने पैदा करते हैं तो सरकार को इनके दामों पर भी रोक लगानी चाहिए। आज इनकी कीमतें लागत मूल्य से ३, ४ और ५ गुना अधिक बढ़ गयी हैं और नाजायज मुनाफे यह पूंजीपति कमा रहे हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार जो कि एक कल्याणकारी सरकार होने का दम भरती है तो उसे यह जो इंसान के वास्ते बुनियादी जरूरत की चीजें हैं जैसे कपड़ा, चीनी, मिट्टी का तेल और लोहा, आदि, इन आवश्यक चीजों के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रतिबंध लगा देना चाहिए कि इन का दाम लागत मूल्य से डेढ़ गुने से अधिक किसी सूरत में भी न बढ़े।

इसी के साथ साथ प्रश्न है कि किसान कुछ कच्चा माल पैदा करता है जैसे गन्ना है, जूट है, रूई है और उसी के साथ साथ अफीम है तो सरकार को जो कच्चा माल पैदा करने में लागत आती हो उसके मूल्य में और जो कल और कारखानों में जाकर चीजें पैदा होती हैं उन दोनों के दामों में सरकार कोई एक समंजस्य और संतुलन रक्खे और यह देखे कि किसान जो कच्चा माल पैदा करता है तो उसकी उसे उचित कीमत मिले। सरकार को यह तीन चीजें करना जरूरी है। एक तो यह कि सरकार उचित रीति से अपनी मूल्य नीति स्थापित करे और आज यह जो दामों को लेकर उलट पुलट चलती है और जो कि अरबों रुपयों तक जाती है वह बंद हो। अब डाका तो कोई किसी के यहां लाख दो लाख का ही डालेगा लेकिन यह आम तौर पर खुले खजाने पूंजीपति और सरकार मिल कर उत्पादक और उपभोक्ता की जेब हर साल अरबों रुपयों की काटते हैं और मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह यह एक लोक कल्याणकारी समाज की स्थापना करने के लिए वचनबद्ध सरकार के लिए कदापि शोभा नहीं देता और उसे अपनी नीति में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन करना होगा और मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में सही नीति अपनानी होगी। जब सरकार एक मंगलकारी राज्य की स्थापना की बात करती है और एक समाजवादी समाज

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

की स्थापना की बात करती है तब उसको अपनी मूल्य नीति में परिवर्तन करना ही होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : राम राज्य है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : राम राज्य का मतलब अगर रावण राज्य से है तो मैं आप से इत्तिफाक करूंगा।

आज देश के सामने प्रश्न है अधिक अन्न उपजाने का। अब रिपोर्ट में जिक्र है कि राज्यों में ऐसे भूमि सुधार के कानून बनाये गये हैं। कहीं पर तो जमींदारी खत्म हो गयी है और कहीं पर कह दिया कि चकबन्दी चल रही है लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जब तक आमतौर से यूनिफार्म बेसिस पर सारे देश के वास्ते कोई भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कानून नहीं लाया जायगा तब तक कुछ भला होने वाला नहीं है। आपने जमींदारियां समाप्त कर दी हैं लेकिन जब तक कि यह कानून न बन जाय कि जो खेती करता है अपने हाथ से श्रम करता है वह उस खेत का मालिक होगा तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। आज हमारे देखने में आता है कि जहां जहां जमींदारियां खत्म हुई हैं वहां खेती करने वाले आज भी वही लोग हैं जिनके कि कल कारखाने भी चलते हैं और दूसरे रोजगार भी चलते हैं और यह पूंजीपति लोग होते हैं और यह लोग मजदूरों से उन जमीनों पर काम कराते हैं। अब मजदूरों से खेती का काम करा कर यदि आप देश में अन्न की उपज बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो इस में आप को सफलता मिलने वाली नहीं है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इस तरह से जमींदारी खत्म करना और यह दावा करना कि हम एक समाजवादी की स्थापना करने जा रहे हैं लोगों को धोखा देना है और इस तरह से यह समस्या कभी हल होने वाली नहीं है। अगर आप वाकई में सही तौर से यह चाहते हैं कि देश में अधिक उपज हो तो सारे भारत में एक जैसा भूमि सुधार कानून होना चाहिए और यह कानून होना चाहिए कि जो भी व्यक्ति अपने हाथ से खेती बाड़ी करे वह उस जमीन और खेत का मालिक हो, ऐसी व्यवस्था करने से ही देश में कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ने वाली है अन्यथा नहीं।

अब यह जो हमारे पाटिल साहब कहते हैं कि हम क्या करें हमें राज्य सरकारों से पूरा पूरा सहयोग नहीं मिलता है और राज्य सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ करती नहीं हैं तो मैं उन से पूछना चाहूंगा कि अब तो भारत भर में कहीं पर भी गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार कायम नहीं है, केरल में भी जहां कि पहले गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार थी वह पर भी आपकी सरकार कायम हो गई है इसलिए आपका यह कहना कि हमें उन से सहयोग नहीं मिलता बड़े आश्चर्य का विषय है। मैं नहीं समझता कि जब सब प्रान्तों में आपकी कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकारें कायम हैं तब आपके रास्ते में क्या अड़चन है और आप सारे देश के लिए एक सा युनिफार्म भूमि सुधार कानून क्यों न बना सकते और उस पर अमल क्यों नहीं करवा सकते ? आप जमीन का बंटवारा समुचित आधार पर क्यों नहीं कर सकते ? अब आप किसान की दो बीघा जमीन पर भी टैक्स लगाते हैं तो अगर आप जो अनएकोनामिक होल्डिंग्स हैं और जिन पर कि उन को कोई मुनाफा नहीं है उनसे लगान न लें तो किसानों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। इसके अलावा सरकार को किसानों को उचित दामों पर जो नये नये ढंग की खेती की मशीनें हैं और यंत्र हैं और जिन से कि अधिक उपज की जा सकती है किसानों को दिलवानी चाहिएं। आज हालत यह है कि उसके पास लगान देने के बाद इन मशीनों और यंत्रों को खरीदने के वास्ते पैसा नहीं बचता है।

इसी तरह से सिंचाई की योजनाएं हैं। अब नहरी क्षेत्र बढ़ रहा है इसलिए पानी भी

उनको अधिक मात्रा में सुलभ होने लगा है सो ऐसी बात नहीं है । सरकार गावों में छोटी छोटी योजनाएं सिंचाई की चलती हैं उनके वास्ते किसानों को क्यों नहीं रुपया देती है ताकि वे अपने यहां इन योजनाओं को चला सकें ।

आजकल विभिन्न योजनाएं चल रही हैं लेकिन योजनाएं उसी पुराने नौकरशाही के ढंग पर चलती हैं जिससे कि उन में जो सफलता मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिलती है । आज कृषि मंत्रालय, कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट और फ्लड्स कंट्रोल बोर्ड के मुहकमे मौजूद हैं और उसी के साथ साथ फुड और एग्रीकलचर का मंत्रालय है । यह तीनों मुहकमे मिल कर भी खाद्य समस्या को हल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । उस दिन हमारे खाद्य मंत्री ने कहा था कि यहां पर आस्मान से ही सारी चीजें होती हैं और प्रकृति का प्रकोप हो जाता है तो उसके लिए क्या किया जा सकता है । अब मेरा कहना यह है कि यह तो कोई बात नहीं हुई क्योंकि, जब प्रकृति अनुकूल हो जाय तब तो पाटिल साहब कह दें कि हम ने समस्या को कामयाबी के साथ हल कर लिया है लेकिन अगर कहीं प्रकृति का कोप हो जाय और वह अनुकूल न हो तो कह दें कि हमारा उस में क्या वश है, प्रकृति हमें सफल नहीं होने देती और उसके जरिये हमारा सारा काम फेल किया जा रहा है । क्या आप पानी देकर सूखा को रोक नहीं सकते ? जहां पानी ज्यादा बरसता है वहां के फ्लड को क्या आपका फ्लड कंट्रोल विभाग नहीं रोक सकता ? वह विभाग क्या करता रहता है ? एक बार मैं ने प्रश्न किया था कि राज्यों में नहरों का कमांडेड एरिया कितना है । लेकिन आज श्रीमन् कृषि मंत्रालय के पास और सिंचाई मंत्रालय के पास इसके आंकड़े नहीं हैं । कहा गया कि राज्य से पूछिए कि कितना सिंचित एरिया है । आखिर वह यहां करते क्या हैं ? क्यों यहां बैठे हुए हैं एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टरी और इरीगेशन मिनिस्टरी और कम्युनिटी डवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट बनाये हुए । वह सदन के सदस्यों को यह तक नहीं बता सकते कि नहरों का कमांडेड एरिया कितना है । तो आज सिंचाई का यह हाल है । जब तक यह चीजें नहीं होतीं खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती ।

18 hrs.

अगर खाद्य समस्या हल करनी है तो आप को एकरेज बढ़ाना होगा और उपज भी बढ़ानी होगी । आप कहेंगे कि एकरेज बढ़ाने के लिये जमीन कहां है । मैं कहता हूं कि देश में बहुत सी खेती लायक बंजर जमीन है और बहुत सी ऐसी जमीन है जिसमें पानी भरा रहता है । अगर आप स्कीम चलायें तो आप के उपयोग के लिये यह जमीन मिल सकती है । लेकिन आप की नीति तो यह है कि जमीन की जुताई हांगी ट्रैक्टर से और वह ट्रैक्टर आयेंगे अमेरीका से, लेकिन अमरीका से मंगाने के लिए आप के पास फारिन एक्सचेंज नहीं है, इसलिये वह काम नहीं हो सकता । लेकिन आप के पास जो विशाल जनशक्ति है उस का आप उपयोग क्यों नहीं करते ? आप के पास जो यह विशाल जनशक्ति है, यह जो हरिजन और पिछड़ी हुई जातियां हैं इन को आप जमीन तोड़ने के लिये क्यों इस्तेमाल नहीं करते । आप इनको इस काम के लिये रुपया दें तो इन की बेकारी भी दूर होगी और नई जमीन टूटेगी जिस से अन्न की समस्या हल होगी । लेकिन यह तो आप करने नहीं जा रहे हैं ।

आज कहा जाता है कि देहात वाले बड़े सुखी हैं, आज देहात में दूध और घी की नदियां बह रहीं हैं, वहां पर लोग बड़े माला-माल हो रहे हैं । लेकिन सरकार की रपट को हम देखें तो हम यह पाते हैं कि सन् १९४८–४९ में देहात की पर कैपीटा इनकम १५१ थी जो कि सन् १९५५–५६ में १३६ रह गयी, यानी १५ घट गयी, और शहर की पर कैपीटा इनकम जो कि सन् १९४८–४९ में ७३३ थी वह सन् १९५५–५६ में बढ़ कर ८१० हो गयी । तो आप देखें कि जो देहात में रहने

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

वाले हैं और खेत में काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनकी तो आमदनी घटती है और जो शहर में रहने वाले हैं उन की आमदनी बढ़ गई है। इसलिये यह कहना कहां तक ठीक है कि देहात के लोग तरक्की कर रहे हैं क्योंकि उनकी तो आमदनी घटी है जब कि शहर वालों की बढ़ी है।

दो मिनट में मैं कृषि मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गन्ने की कीमतों के बारे में दिलाना चाहता हूं। सन् १९४७-४८ में किसानों के गन्ने का मूल्य दो रुपया था। इस के पहले लागत के अनुसार गन्ने की कीमत देने की व्यवस्था रही। है। और यह सिद्धान्त था कि जितने आने मन गन्ना उतना रुपये मन चीनी होगी। लेकिन उस के बाद सन् १९५१-५२ में कह दिया कि दाम कूता जायेगा और पहले वाले सिद्धान्त को छोड़ दिया गया। सन् १९५१-५२ में घटा कर गन्ने का दाम एक रुपये १२ आने किया गया, सन् १९५२-५३ में १ रुपया ५ आने और फिर १ रुपया तीन आने कर दिया गया। फिर जब लोगों ने एजीटेशन किया और हड़ताल वगैरह हुई तो सन् १९५३-५४ में १ रुपया ७ आने और १ रुपया ५ आने किया गया। सन् १९५१ में किसानों को ६ करोड़ का घाटा हुआ, फिर सन् १९५२-५३ में १५ करोड़ का घाटा हुआ, और सन् १९५३-५४ में ११ करोड़ का घाटा हुआ। इस तरह से बराबर किसानों को घाटा होता रहा। तो आप देखें कि किसान के गन्ने का, कच्चे माल का, मूल्य तो घटता है लेकिन चीनी का दाम क्यों बढ़ जाता है? मैं तो मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा कि अगर वह आंकड़ों के साथ, तर्क के साथ इस मामले पर बहस करना चाहते हैं तो किसी दिन चीनी और गन्ने के मूल्य के बारे में तर्क से बहस हो जाये तो मालूम हो कि किस को उचित दाम मिलना चाहिये।

मैंने अफीम का जिक्र कर दिया था क्योंकि हमारे डिप्टी वित्त मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि अफीम तो दवा के लिये बुवायी जाती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चीनी में अफीम को कहां से ले आये?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : श्रीमान् इसलिये कि किसान उस को बोता है। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि अफीम का इलाका बढ़ रहा है, और सरकार की जो दाम नीति है उस से किसान की लुटायी तो होती ही है, उस के कारण वह भ्रष्ट भी हो जाता है, उस के कारण वह लोग आज बेईमान भी बन रहे हैं। किसान को अफीम का मूल्य ३२ रुपया सेर दिया जाता है। यह तो अच्छी से अच्छी अफीम का दाम है और जो खराब होती है उसका दाम उस से भी कम दिया जाता है। अब तो ठेकेदारी नहीं रही, लेकिन जब ठेकेदारी थी तो अफीम का दाम ७२० रुपया सेर होता था। तो मैं पूछूंगा कि जब ३२ और ७२० का दामों में अन्तर हो तो क्या हरिश्चन्द्र जैसे आदमी के मन में भी यह ख्याल नहीं आयेगा कि मैं ब्लैक मार्केट कर लूं, काला बाजार कर लूं। तो सरकार की दाम नीति के कारण किसान की लुटाई तो होती ही है उस को बेईमान भी बनाया जा रहा है। तो मैं खाद्य मंत्री और कृषि मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि वह समस्या का हल करना चाहते हैं तो उन को दाम के सवाल को हल करना चाहिये।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (सलेमपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी भारतीय समाज का सब से बड़ा समूह जो भारत की प्रजा का लगभग ७० प्रतिशत है, हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय का लगभग ५० प्रतिशत देता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य कल जारी रखेंगे।

18·06 hrs.

*EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I raise this half-an-hour discussion to draw the attention of the House to the immediate need for the extension of medical benefits to the families of the insured employees in the cities of Bombay and Madras under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. Last year in February when the question was asked whether the State Governments of Bombay, West Bengal and Madras have agreed to the suggestion that the medical benefits to the insured workers' families should be extended during 1959 and, if so, whether the extension will be enforced simultaneously in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Abid Ali, replied:

> "The Governments of Bombay and Madras have agreed to the extension of medical care to insured workers' families during 1959. The matter is being pursued with the West Bengal Government who have not so far taken a final decision."

As to whether it will be enforced simultaneously, he said "No".

Now when a question was asked this year, exactly after a little over one year, the hon. Minister has replied in the following way:

> "Due to shortage of personnel and accommodation, the State Government could not complete necessary arrangements for extending medical care to workers' families in Bombay and Madras."

This is the state of affairs exactly after a year. Whereas a categorical assurance was given that the State Governments of Madras and Bombay have agreed for the extension. Further, I had asked in part (b) of the question whether any firm date has been fixed for this extension and enforcement, the hon. Minister replied "no". This is the state of affairs with regard to this Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

The statement that there is a shortage of medical personnel does not accord with the real situation. On the other hand in these cities there are more doctors than are needed. I would like to refer to the introduction to the annual report of the Corporation for the year 1958-59. In the introduction it is stated as follows:

> "The year 1958-59 was eventful in the history of social security in India. It saw the fulfilment of the hope expressed last year of medical care being provided to the families of insured persons."

In the second paragraph that the valuers' report for the five years was received and the report confirmed the sound financial position of the scheme. It also said that the Corporation could plan the future course of action with greater confidence. This is what has been stated. I think now we will have to begin the introduction to the annual report for 1959-60 with a dismal failure on the part of the Government in extending these facilities for the insured workers in Madras and Bombay.

Even a firm date could not be given as to the extension. In the month of January, 1960 there had been a Labour Ministers' Conference in Delhi. What was the conclusion reached at this conference? It was that the scheme should be extended to insured persons and their families in various areas in accordance with the revised programme worked out by the Corporation. This is the conclusion reached in January at a conference wherein every State Government was represented, and when we ask for a firm date with regard to only two cities, the reply is "No". Then, what is this conclusion for, why this conference? When it has been decided there that it is to be extended on a

*Half-an-hour discussion.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

planned basis, is this the way we should function?

What is the yardstick to measure the benefits and the performance of this Corporation? It is the extension of medical benefits to the statisfaction of the insured workers and their families. It is unfortunate that while there is planning in everything, whenever it comes to the question of workers, industrial workers, there does not seem to be any plan. Even if there is a plan and a programme, it is not implemented in right earnest, and that is true of this case

I can cite instances where the Minister has given assurance on the floor of the House that such and such a thing would be done during 1959, and where, when a question is asked about the position at the beginning of 1960, he has said that another year will be taken. I can cite them, but I do not like to take the time of the House by quoting such instances

Even for restricted facilities, there must be dispensaries and hospitals. What is the position of hospitals? A decision was taken in 1959 to construct a hospital at Madras. After one year what is the great task that has been performed by the Central Corporation and the State Governments? A site has been acquired at Madras and it has been cleared. I do not know when the construction of the hospital will be completed. It will take a year or two more. And then, even to this day, order has not been placed for the equipment needed for the hospital. Therefore, after the construction of the building is over, it will take one more year for getting the equipment. The foundation of the hospital at Bombay was laid two years ago, still it has not been completed. Is this the way progress is to be made, and how can you call this an eventful year in the history of social security in India?

As a matter of fact, we are in the elementary stages in India with regard to social security for the industrial workers, and the worker who contributes does not derive any benefit. The contribution of the employees has been considerably more than that of the employers, but the employers also criticise the functioning of this Corporation. At the annual meetings of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce every year you will see one or two speakers referring to the huge reserve fund that has accumulated with the Corporation. The reserves at the end of the last year were Rs. 16 crores, and it is likely to be much more this year.

How has this reserve fund accumulated? The employees even today contribute nearly 50 per cent. more than the total contribution of the employers. Then again there is no question of increasing the rate of contribution of the employers, because the Government dare not do it, because they have not utilised the funds available with the Corporation. How can they dare increase the rate of contribution of the employers?

Then I come to the question of these meetings. Recently there has been the resignation of the Director-General. Of course, the resignation has been accepted, but I do not know whether permission was given by the Minister of Labour and Employment for the circulation of the letter of resignation to the Members of the Corporation and the Standing Committee, and I consider it very highly objectionable.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): What was objectionable?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether permission was given by Government for the circulation of his resignation letter and also for the disclosure of the ground for resignation?

Shri Nanda: No.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is good that the resignation has been accepted.

I suggest that a firm date be fixed at least in respect of these two cities, Bombay and Madras. I do not know what the position will be with regard to Ahmedabad. Even now, the scheme has not been extended there. In one of the consultative committee meetings, we were told that on January 26th, 1960, the scheme will be extended. But we do not know what the latest position is. I would strongly urge upon Government to see that it is extended at least to Madras and Bombay, where there is a large number of workers concentrated, and then we can think of Calcutta.

So far as Calcutta is concerned, the State Government have all along been opposing the extension of this scheme and having separate hospitals and so on and so forth. Therefore, I would not go into that question about Calcutta.

At the same time, for proper functioning, I have one suggestion to make, namely that the meeting of the Standing Committee of the corporation should hereafter be held not only in Delhi but in the various centres, so that on one day, the members of the committee could devote their time to the items on the agenda, and on the next day, they may visit the various centres where there are dispensaries and hospitals and make an on-the-spot study of the grievances of the workers, and various things connected with these, and see that these are attended to immediately.

Finally, I would request the hon. Minister to lay down, as per the decision reached at the last Labour Ministers' Conference, a time-schedule for the extension of this scheme to the insured workers and their families in Bombay and Madras at least.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): During the Question Hour, the question was asked pertaining only to Madras and Bombay. But I did raise some question about having a hospital at Kanpur. My object in raising that question was this. In reply to a previous question, the hon. Minister very kindly replied that the foundation stone of this hospital would be laid in the month of February. I very patiently waited up to February, and on 4th March, I did raise this question. For, I feel that in Kanpur, there is no difficulty about land, and my information is that land has been acquired. I want to know from the hon. Minister what has happened to this foundation and the stone, which is not available?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Even for foundation, a date was fixed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was told that it would be laid in February. In January, a decision was taken at the Labour Ministers' Conference that the scheme should be extended to the insured persons and their families in the various areas, in accordance with the revised programme worked out by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. Now, this benefit is being extended to the family members.

My submission is that in a city like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Kanpur, this scheme will not be availed of as such unless there is a proper hospital.

I want a specific reply from the hon. Minister to the question as to when Kanpur is going to have a hospital. As it is, the foundation-stone may console people for another two years, but when will the hospital be ready?

Dr. Malkote (Raichur): Before the introduction of the scheme, mill-owners, industrialists and others who had hospitals of their own gave the benefit of relief to the workers and their families. When the workers were asked to join this scheme, it was generally understood that the scheme would be extended to the families of the workers, and that was the promise held out. But it is really a matter of concern that it has not been extended to the families of the workers even now.

Apart from this, the fact that Calcutta, or in particular, Bengal

[Dr. Malkote]

should object to the introduction on the ground of paucity of medical men is rather a matter of serious concern again.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time for speeches now. The hon Member can only ask a question.

Dr. Malkote: If there is any place in India where medical men are in excess, it is in Bengal. I would like to know what objection the Bengal Government have for the introduction of this scheme to the workers and their families in Bengal in particular.

Shri Nanda: I admire the perseverance of the hon. Member who has raised this discussion. He has been pursuing this matter through a series of questions over the last year or more, and now we have this discussion. He has expressed his concern; other Members have also done so, about the delay in the extension of the benefit to families of insured persons. I personally, and all of us in this House, share this concern deeply. And, I will have to answer why in spite of fact that we have been extending the hope—almost given promises—that this particular benefit will be extended to families of insured persons in many places—particularly to the cities which have been mentioned by the hon. Member in his questions and now in the course of his observations—this has not been done.

I would, in the first place, inform the hon. Member—he should be aware of it himself—the basic facts of the situation, the situation so far as the capacity of the Government is concerned, to aboslutely ensure the performance of a certain understanding that might have been reached between the Corporation and the States. We have got our limitations in this respect.

It is very obvious that Government is not functioning directly in this field. It is functioning through a Corporation established under a legislation of Parliament. There is an Act governing the administration of this Corporation. And that Act provides that the medical benefit will be administered by the States. Therefore, there is the Corporation; there are the States and the Central Government has got certain functions.

Now, we are certainly answerable here for whatever is being done or wherever, in any matter, there is lack of progress. We have to explain that. But, let us be clear that when a reference is made to an answer given on a certain date, and then to an answer after a few months which appears not to be very helpful, then the plain answer is that we have got the information from the Corporation. The Corporation gets the information from the States; and we can give the information that we have. But I do not content myself with that. It is our business and it is our duty to pursue it to whatever extent it is possible, of course within those limitations. And, therefore, there is no contradiction. On the date when the first answer was given regarding the acceptance of a certain phased programme, the facts accorded with that answer.

The Corporation had framed a certain schedule and sent it on to the States and there was a tentative acceptance by them that they will carry out that programme.

A month later, it appeared that when the State Administrations applied their minds to the task involved, they confronted us with their picture which was not quite as optimistic and hopeful as we had at the start. And, we were told that owing to certain difficulties it was not possible for them to adhere to those dates. Now, we have been asked about these difficulties. What are the difficulties?

There are some general hindrances in the way of more rapid progress.

The most prominent and persistent of the difficulties has been the difficulty of accommodation everywhere, not so much of difficulty about the doctors. At any rate, I can say at once that in Calcutta the difficulty is not the lack of doctors. There is some difficulty about securing adequate number of medical personnel in other places but chiefly the difficulty is about accommodation. May I inform the hon. Member about the position in different States as we have it now?

The Bengal Government has not even accepted this in principle. They have taken a certain view of the legal obligations arising out of the acceptance. Their view is that there cannot be given any differential treatment as between the insured worker and his family and therefore, the programme of restricted benefit will not be good in law. We have not shared that opinion and we are having that position examined in our Law Ministry. Threfore, it is an outright "no" for the time being. So, they have not taken any decision that the other benefits are to be extended to the families. Therefore, that question does not remain for the moment, till the position is cleared.

In Madras they said in the beginning that they would be able to go ahead by a certain date. But they made it very clear even then that the first priority was to complete the work of extension of the benefit to the insured worker in all the centres. They had a certain number of centres for which they were not able to make provision then. Some delay has been there in that but that position stands so far as Madras is concerned.

In Bombay the decision taken in the beginning was that they would first start with the workers and their families of workers in Ahmedabad and after that they would come to Bombay. For various reasons—it may take a long time for me to explain them and those reasons have become acute now in view of the political changes that are taking place, that is, the reconstruction of Bombay or Maharashtra or whatever it is and Gujarat and because of the change in the administrative set-up the question of accommodation becomes an extremely difficult matter and possibly it is going to be further prolonged there—there have been these difficulties. It will take sometime to start in Ahmedabad and as soon as it is done they will take up Bombay.

The explanation for delay in all these places has been that they could not immediately assume this responsibility because they have difficulties about accommodation. I hope the hon. Member will not say that the accommodation difficulties are only in imagination. He knows sufficiently the conditions in these places. It is not an easy thing to obtain accommodation for hospitals or even dispensaries. I have gone over certain places and I find that dispensary accommodation is not good at all. Yet we are trying to tolerate it because we have not immediately got anything better.

I have explained the position. The dates were given in good faith by them and by us. If the hon. Member's point is that we should not do that, well, I think we should be possibly more cautious about giving dates. It might be helpful. We will ask the States to explain the difficulties.

I shall explain now the question about firm dates. It is very true that resources are not coming in the way. There is money. The argument that employers are paying less to the employees is not relevant. The money is there. The employers as a whole are not paying less. It is only that they have distributed the burden among themselves, among those where the implementation has taken place and those where it has not yet taken place. If as the hon. Member has suggested the annual report should declare the fact of lack of progress very openly, I think I will convey this objection to the Corporation and ask them to acknowledge the fact that they have not been able to make

[Shri Nanda]

sufficient progress and give reasons for the same.

Now about hospitals. What is the future prospect in this matter? I shall take up that first. I have been personally exceedingly keen about this matter, that these things should not be held up, and whatever is obstructing the progress those obstacles should be removed. The Labour Ministers' Conference was called just for this purpose. They discussed some other things also, but that was the primary intention and object of that Conference. This matter was discussed at very great length with them. I also discussed this in the Health Ministers' Conference because some Health Ministers are also concerned with this. I made a request and strongly pleaded that there should be no delays if it could be helped.

Therefore, in consultation with them a fresh phased programme was sent. I have sent personal letters to them forwarding the fresh phased programme and asking them whether they accept it. We said that we will go into all details with them and if there was anything that we could do we would do that. In most cases it has been accepted—of course, there may be certain changes in some cases. Bombay, for example, have accepted the date, but still with the reservation that for lack of accommodation they may not succeed fully.

In the case of Madras the position is that they believe that the three or four centres which remain to be covered will also be done soon in another few months. They will make a start with regard to families by October, this year in Coimbatore and then extend it. Regarding Madras, therefore, the date is as firm as the words that have been conveyed to me.

In Calcutta the question is not there at all. Bombay has said that so far as Vidarbha is concerned by October this year they will be able to make a start there and in Greater Bombay by 1st January, 1961. For Ahmedabad I need not mention the date because it is very far away—If you want to know it, it is April, 1962.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have not said anything about Kanpur.

Shri Nanda: I will come to the question of hospitals. There is one other State which has not been able to do it.

I may tell you that this decision was taken, of course, sometime earlier but a start was to have been after the 31st March. It was in May, 1958 at the Naini Tal Conference that we cleared the obstacles regarding contribution of the State and all things were settled. Then the start was made. Therefore, please bear in mind that this thing was started in May, 1958, and you have to judge the progress from the date the start was made. By 31st March, 1959, the scheme was extended so as to cover about 2,12,000 family units. In the course of a few months it was done. By now, 4,75,000 have been covered. So, in a year or so, this was done. So, it cannot be said that no progress has been made in certain areas. I have mentioned three States and there is the fourth State which was not able to do it and that is Kerala. They accepted it and they are very keen to do it but they could not go ahead. They could not complete it and implement it. The chief reason given was that there was a lack of doctors. That is the particular reason which, the hon. Member mentioned was not applicable, but, that at any rate, has come from this State where they are not able to secure the requisite medical personnel.

I have covered the position regarding the dates and the reasons, so far. Only one or two more points remain. One is about the meetings of the committee, etc. I shall convey the suggestion to the authority concerned.

About the hospitals, I have been giving my personal attention to this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only about the Kanpur hospital.

Shri Nanda: I shall come to the Kanpur hospital last. The hon. Member concerned is very impatient and I want to keep him in suspense! We have got the schedules fixed. The progress in Bombay is, land has been acquired. In Madras which was mentioned particularly, the position is that the estimates have been made and sanctioned and accepted, and all the approvals have been given. The materials have been secured and the preliminary works started. As to the equipment, I do not want to put the equipment here out in the open. It should synchronise, of course, and it should not be far behind. That is perfectly true.

The only thing remaining is about Kanpur. It may be that the hon. Member's visits to Kanpur are possibly less frequent now than they used to be. Otherwise, he would have been himself informed about the progress there. Land was acquired, as he said. But something more also has been done. I am sure that the foundation possibly is as deep as it should be! Some more work is also being done. But something has been done, and the construction is starting.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Construction has not started. Land has been acquired.

Shri Nanda: This is my information. I visited the place on a certain date and on that date the plot was shown to me. After that, I have just equired and I am told that the work of construction has started—whatever that word means. It may be that there was no tomtomming. It may be there was no publicity given to it, and the particular foundation-stone which the hon. Member may have in mind has not been laid in that way perhaps. But I think work has been started without too much ceremony and without too much publicising.

18.39 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 22nd March, 1960/Chaitra 2, 1882 (Saka).

[*Monday, March 21, 1960/Chaitra 1, 1882 (Saka)*]

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OBITUARY REFERENCE . 6983—84

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri Kailash Behari Lall who was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly.

Therafter members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . 6984—86

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri S.M. Banerjee and M. Elias regarding strike by bank employees.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER . . . . 6986—87

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement on the forthcoming visit of the Prime Minister of China to India.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . . 6987—89

(1) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of Secion 639 of the Companies Act, 1956 —

(*i*) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(*ii*) Annual Report of Bharat Electronics Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A copy of each of the following papers:—

(*i*) Notification No. G.S.R. 264 dated the 5th March, 1960 making certain amendment to the All India Services (Death-*cum*-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

(*ii*) Annual Report of the Administrative Vigilance Division for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1959.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

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(3) A copy of each of the following papers —

(*i*) List of concerns to which exemption under Section 56-A of the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922 was granted during the year 1958-59.

(*ii*) Agreement between the Governments of India and Denmark for the avoidance of double taxation of income published in Notification No. G.S.R. 316 dated the 9th March, 1960.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 6989

Seventy-second Report was presented.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 6989-90

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) laid on the Table a statement regarding the closure of textile factories in Ludhiana.

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DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 6990—7142

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture continued. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION . . . . . 7143—56

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 4th March, 1960 to Starred Question No. 620 regardig Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri Gulzarilal Nanda) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 22,1960/CHAITRA 2, 1882 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and also discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

GMGIPND—LS II—430 (Ai) LSD—8-4-60—950.